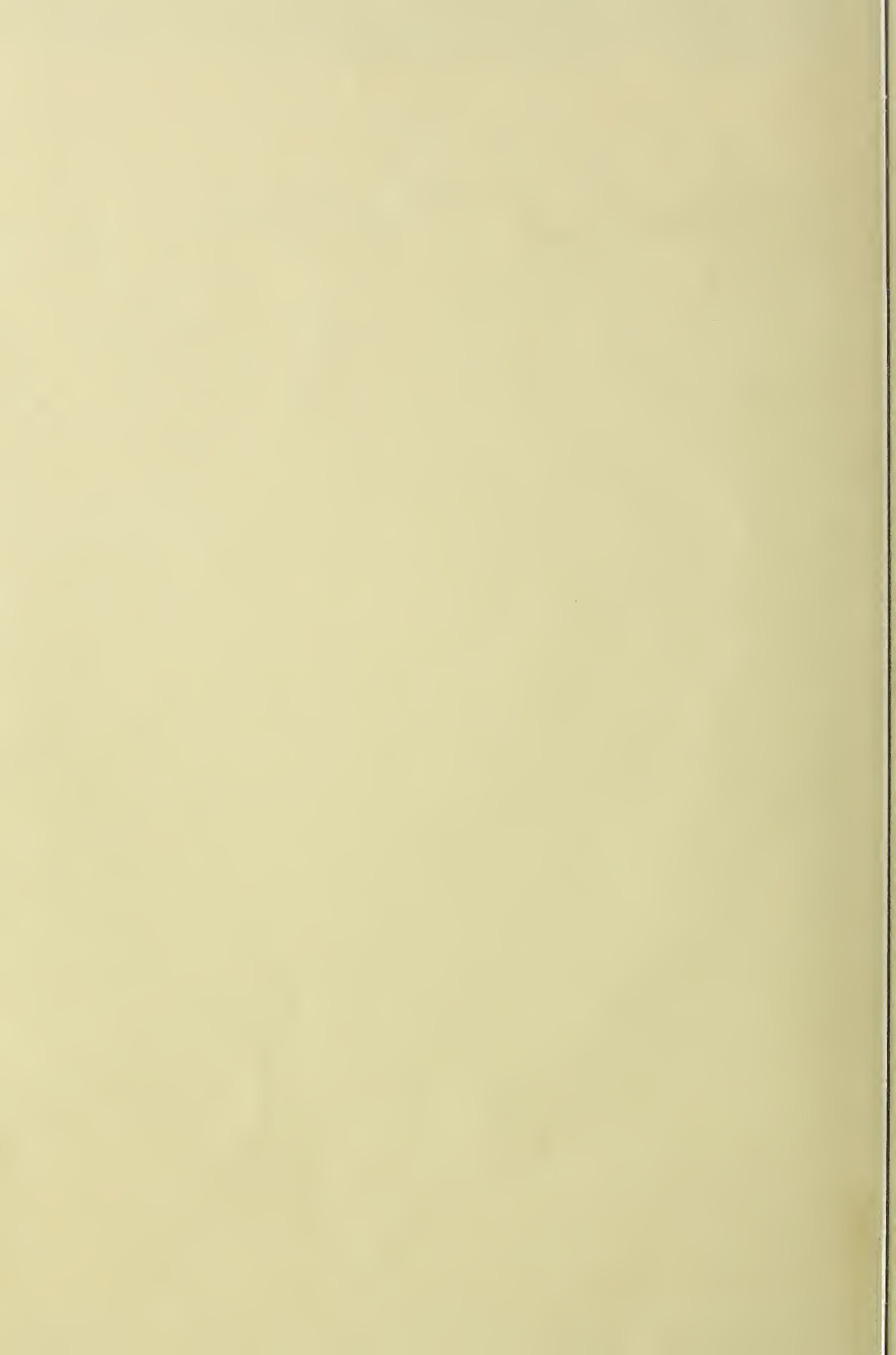


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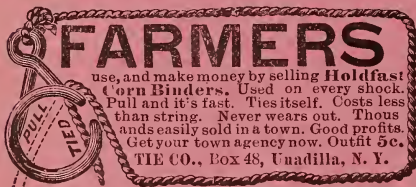
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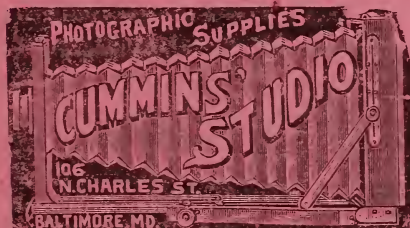
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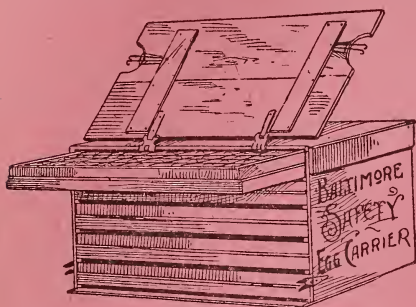
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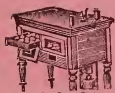
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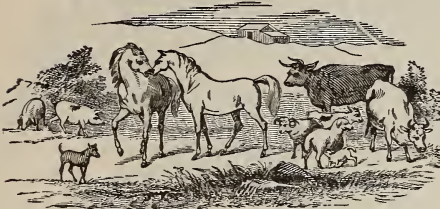
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Line after line, along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.
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The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide,
Matted and densed the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfields cleaves.

Up the steep hillside, where the labouring train
Slants the long track that scores the level plain,
Through the moist valley, clogged with oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destined way,
At every turn the loosening chains resound,
The swinging ploughshare circles glistening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

These are the hands whose sturdy labour brings
The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings,
This is the page whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green.
This is the scholar whose immortal pen
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men,
These are the lines that heaven commanded toil
Shows on his deed—the charter of the soil!

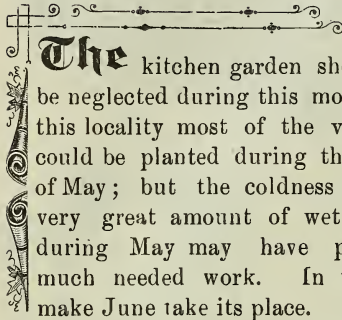
O, gracious mother, whose benignant breast
Wakes up to life and lulls us all to rest,
How thy sweet features, kind to every clime,
Mock with their smile the wrinkled front of time!
We stain thy flowers—they blossom o'er the dead—
We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread.
O'er the red field that trampling strife has torn
Waves the green plumage of the tasselled corn.

Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,
Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.
Yet, O our mother, while uncounted charms
Steal round our hearts in thine embracing arms
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond sweetness waste our strength away.

For The Maryland Farmer.

JUNE 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.



The kitchen garden should not be neglected during this month. In this locality most of the vegetables could be planted during the month of May; but the coldness and the very great amount of wet weather during May may have prevented much needed work. In this case make June take its place.

Cabbages and Tomatoes should be set out and do not stint the soil where the former are to be grown. The cabbages for midsummer and early fall always command a premium.

Peas are in order every ten days during this month. They are a delicacy which should never fail on the farmer's table after they once come into bearing, so long as care and successive plantings can secure them.

Of Beans, the wax variety should be sown every ten days, also. They are a great addition to the midday meal. The bush lima should be sown liberally; it has come to stay, and is one of the greatest acquisitions of recent years.

Lettuce should be plentiful now; but plants intended for heading should be set out and given good rich soil.

The best fertilizer for Radishes is good wood ashes; but the soil should be spaded deeply and be in perfect order, finely pulverized and be kept entirely free from weeds. Then the radishes will grow quickly, and be crisp and tender.

Egg Plants are considered one of the

best vegetables to be had. Plant them in rich soil, stir the ground thoroughly and never allow a crust to form upon it. For home use it will often be advisable to give liberally of liquid manure, for they require considerable moisture.

Melons, both Canteloup and Water-melons, are one of the luxuries of the farm. Of course they are often used as money crops as well as for the home; but they should be grown for the home whether they are wanted for market or not. The June work is to keep clean from weeds and see that they do not suffer for the want of water.

Indeed, all the garden crops should now receive the best of attention, keeping them free from weeds and supplying such culture as will bring them forward rapidly. This applies especially to all the root crops, such as Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, etc.

In the field work corn will still require a large share of attention. Its growth will be rapid and cultivation must be almost continuous to keep it free from weeds and the soil in suitable condition. Shallow cultivation is considered the best; but enough of it to make the surface soil equivalent to a mulch. Frequent stirring of the soil is often worth more than many loads of fertilizer.

Potatoes require constant watching since the advent of the beetle, and the potato crop is becoming one of the most profitable crops which can be raised. If

the farmers who raise them could get them to market without paying immense sums to those who handle them, they would be the very best of the farm crops. The day will come when the farmer will have the advantage of the home market, without enriching two or three gentlemen of leisure *in transitu*. We hope and labor for this.

During the third week in June all the Tobacco had best be planted out. It will succeed sometimes when not completed until the first of July, but it is not safe to delay. The heavy droughts and very hot days accompanying them will sometimes be a great damage to the late planted crop, when delayed until July. Give good culture and have the soil rich with ashes as well as rotted manures.

The clover crop will be ready to cut and cure. Let it be cut when in full blossom and cured without spreading. It should go into the barn or rick without the loss of a leaf, and it should come out for the stock tender in stem as well as in foliage. It requires ventilation that it may be free from moulding. It is the dust of badly cured and badly kept clover which is so hard upon the horse inclined to short breath or the heaves. Crimson clover is becoming more and more a fertilizer crop, it being an annual planted in the fall and turned under the next spring. In this region it stands at the head for this purpose at present. It can be planted at the last working and laying by of the corn.

This is a busy month of outdoor work for the farmer and a good type of the labors as well as the joys of farm life. June is not only filled with beauty, but the responsibilities of labor make them-

selves felt until both care and pleasure are mingled in its days, giving a relish to life, that renders it the best life that any mortal can live. The city has its attractions, and many are the conveniences and comforts it affords; but the country life is the crowning of a happy and contented existence with both interests and joys which no other earthly condition can equal.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MANURING.

If, as Prof. Whitney thinks, the value of manures is in their filling up "the empty space" between the soil particles, thus impeding the flow of water between them, and in many cases causing a rearrangement of their particles, be correct, then we are on the eve of a change and must conform our manuring to it.

Prof. Whitney assigns the first value in this direction to stable manure, and this may be true of some soils, and for some crops, but not for all.

In this section unless crops are changed and the time of sowing and planting also, it proves unsatisfactory on this sand, the effect being rank growth, little grain, with a tendency to burn in all medium seasons.

On the contrary cow manure proves a more satisfactory one when yield is desired, and not herbage.

On the "gum lands" hog pen manure seems to do best being far more satisfactory.

A word as to manures may not be inappropriate here. Their value chiefly depends on the substances with which stock is fed. The richer the food the richer the manure although stock when

fed alike do not assimilate or discharge it in equal quantities.

It is almost certain that the earlier the crops mature, the colder the soil, the greater the need of forcing, or hot manures. And from the analysis of soils it is demonstrable that each has a manure best suited to it, and a crop besides.

He who knows the most about his crops and its constituents, and those of his soil, together with the moisture required by them, and at what stage of growth and what air temperature together with the cultivation needed to facilitate or retard evaporation, will be always at the head.

We see profound careful observation always tells in hot-house culture where all these things of soil, moisture, temperature, and cultivation are under control. Why not in the field?

One thing is self-evident, that with sand weighing 110 lbs. per square foot, and clays 55 that the weight applied to change the relative position of the grains must be different, whatever we may think of Prof. Whitney's theoretical views of the composition of rich and barren soils.

Theory may be extracted from practice, and not the opposite, without danger of failure.

The philosophy of farming is in short breeches, if not swaddling clothes. The want is for closer observers, and less attention to what our fathers did.

A. E. A.

FRUITS.

Every farmer who supplies his family with stimulating condiments and beverages and leaves them unprovided with

good fruits is placing a barrier in the way of the health and happiness of his children. We therefore urge upon every land-owning reader who has not already a full supply of fruit trees, vines, etc., on his place, to not let this season pass over without making an effort to supply the deficiency.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ADDRESS

BEFORE MONTGOMERY COUNTY GRANGE.

BY R. W. SILVESTER.

President Maryland Agricultural College.

Worthy Masters, Sisters and Brothers of the County Grange of Montgomery County:—

It is a matter of no little self congratulation that I am permitted to meet you, representatives of the great agricultural class of Montgomery Co.; a county which has matured as honest and competent a yeomanry of the soil as any State or section can boast of throughout the length and breadth of our land; a county in which the ideal rural life has well nigh found its realization, as exemplified in that neighborhood which maintains its Lyceums, Schools, Banks, Social Clubs, and all those amenities and instrumentalities of life for which rural life generally yearns, but fails to find.

It is the want of just such a state of things that sends our sons from their homes and causes our daughters to pine for surroundings which will administer to the innate and irrepressible social side of every man's and woman's nature. I congratulate you, gentlemen and ladies, upon your foresight in making provision for such development in your midst.

With such surroundings your College feels encouraged in the work it has before it, and is conscious of strength sufficient to meet the obligations backed by such intelligence and progression.

I come to you to day as the representative of the Maryland Agricultural College, certain of your interest in our work; conscious of your faith in the power of the College, if rightly directed, to be an immense factor in the final product of success which must attend all well directed labor in the field of agricultural pursuits. The greatness of this nation is the out put of your granaries and stock yards. Seventy per cent. of all the exports from this country flows from your doors. Eighty four per cent. of all taxation direct and indirect is assessed upon your product. In the name of these results, and by virtue of your 6,000,000 homes and 30,000,000 souls, I beseech you to rise in the majesty of your strength and right, and assert yourselves. The creatures you have made, the Lilliputs are swarming around the sleeping Brobdingnag and unless something soon be done their fetters will bind every limb and thereby shut out every hope of realizing the full fruition of the preamble of the great charter of our liberty.

In this emancipation what part is the Agricultural College to play? As its executive, as your representative, I feel that it will not be irrelevant to-day to give you a short outline of its history to date and a prospective glance of some of the hopes it entertains for the future.

Between 1850 and 1860 the seeds for much of weal and much of woe were sown in your State. Among those which

fell and promised well may be classed those which have been harvested in the present College. These seeds were cast by a number of public spirited men, among whom we find the names of many prominent in the best and highest development of Maryland. This is the first Agricultural College founded in our country by private enterprise and the second called into existence on the American continent. These pioneers in the work of scientific Agriculture were even then fully alive to the thought that no enduring success can possibly accompany any human effort unless this effort be directed by a mind moved by an acquaintance with the laws that regulate the universe. The investigations of Liebig in plant fertilization, the conclusions of Lawes and Gilbert reached by patient study along the line of plant development and nutrition, these, and kindred facts, so impressed these pioneers of scientific Agriculture that the present Agricultural College was called into existence to aid the profession in its further pushing back the walls of ignorance and extending the horizon of man's information in this his first occupation on the face of the earth.

In this, as in all other pioneer work, only a vacillating support was accorded the enterprise. The first Morrill Act came to its succor in 1862. The public lands granted Maryland were sold for \$115,943.60, are now invested in bonds yielding $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest as an annual income. The State has periodically given \$6,000 a year for the maintenance of the Institution. Its vacillating policy has been of greater injury than benefit. The State became joint owner of the Institution at an extra session of the

Legislature 1866. It has now control of its management and there is little force in the argument that any help from the State is the enhancement of private property. In the management of any corporation only the majority interest is all that is sought, if control is desired.

For years, amidst the want of confidence, the Institution languished and went from bad to worse, until 1887 the Hatch Act establishing the Experiment Station as a branch of the College was passed. The agricultural feature now began to be emphasized and returning confidence gave hope to all interested in the welfare of the College. During all this period there was a man in public life, whose early life was fought out amidst scenes of severe trial and whose keen insight appreciated the fact that adverse legislation was sapping the very foundation on which our greatness and independence as a nation rested. He awaited an opportunity to do something to restore to prosperity the languishing condition of the Agricultural interest. The opportunity did not come. In 1890 he made his next effort and the second Morrill Bill came as the hope and stay of the Agricultural Colleges throughout the land. Since this time the College has been equipped, and it remains for you gentlemen to still further emphasize your calling by adding to the endowment and fully equipping this Institution called into existence for your benefit, and then seeing to it that it hews close to the line for which it was called into existence. Now what is the present condition of the College and what are some of its most pressing needs?

Three years ago the present adminis-

tration began. You are entitled to a detailed statement from your representative as to what has been done with the money. I forbear to enter upon the administration of my predecessor. You are better acquainted with the workings of the College during these years than I am. Sufficeth it to say that much still remains to be done. The present College building has been newly furnished, painted and cleansed from garret to cellar; new water supply provided; two new buildings 60x45, two stories each, built, costing in the aggregate \$11,000; one equipped at the cost of \$2,000; a new heating plant costing \$2,200; a new gas plant at a cost of \$1,585; the farm supplied with new tools in toto; fences made, ditching done.

The permanent improvements on the place amount, in the past three years, to something over \$32,000; and this with an annual appropriation of only \$6,000 from the State. How meagre this is in comparison with other States! How cramped and crippled your Institution is in comparison with similar Institutions in other States! How sad the condition is when you reflect that there is not another so advantageously located as is yours! With almost infinite possibilities, it drags its way to that prominence which it must eventually attain, because the parsimony of the State to this its greatest interest will not permit it to rise to the dignity of being "primus inter pares." Some say "What more do you want"? My answer is, that the untold possibilities of a well equipped and supported Agricultural College justify expenditures quadruple that which is now being given the Institution to day. Your State appropriation is all that can be

used for improvements, and, with the present meagre sum, you can well understand how long the crying needs now pressing us wait for attention.

I trust that we can rely upon you, progressive Agriculturists of Montgomery County, to come to the support of the College. Make it your headquarters for all your interests; do not divide the responsibility. Let every officer of the State engaged in your interest, make one of the staff of this Institution and press boldly to the front and aggressively place yourself in the very front rank of intelligent agriculturists of America.

The situation of Maryland is most favorable for success in many lines of work. The Horticultural and Dairying interests are peculiarly suited to the conditions natural to her. And with these natural conditions, man has but to intelligently become the handmaid of nature in order that the most favorable results may be obtained.

Now you ask what are some of the most pressing needs of the immediate future? I answer:

1st. Suitable buildings for the housing and care of stock, and a Dairy building for conducting investigations in the most advanced line of this great interest. Maryland with her annual out-put of \$5,000,000 worth of canned goods, leads or has led America in this branch of your work; there can be no reason why this proud distinction should not be hers in the dairying interests also. This will have to be a growth; it will have to be a campaign of education. To make haste slowly is the watchword of success in this line. Give us the equipment and you will soon see the rise of

this important industry in many sections of the State.

2nd. We want a Chemical Laboratory. We have a small affair which has been outgrown. In the past three years the fertilizer business has grown to six times its former proportions to say nothing of the student body. In this particular, permit me to say, that the Farmers of the State of Maryland have much cause for gratitude to the College for the enactment of a fertilizer law which has saved them thousands of dollars. I believe that in the State of Maryland you have been saved \$500,000 in the past three years by means of this law alone. From all over the State come daily enquiries concerning the matter of fertilization, and the satisfaction given has led to such a volume of work that now more room is needed. A commodious Laboratory equipped with all modern apparatus for investigation is what we want and must have.

3rd. The present building for students no longer serves our purpose. In days when fifty or sixty students were secured with difficulty the present building would answer. We have this year had an average of 140 students, and this number was not half of those applying for entrance.

4th. We want an appropriation of \$2,300 from the next Maryland Legislature for the purpose of holding two Institutes in each County of the State. These Institutes are of immense value, if properly conducted. The necessity for the same is easily seen when we note the average yield per acre of those products grown in Maryland and compare them with what intelligent culture should yield. The possibilities from this

line of procedure are evident when, from reading the Bulletins of the Experiment station, you note what yields are produced under the competent directions of the present Director; and these, on land condemned as worthless for agricultural purposes in many sections of the State. Are you conscious of the fact that under the present system of culture the yield per acre of corn in the State of Maryland is only 24 bu.; wheat 12 bu.; potatoes 67; oats 20; tobacco 66½ lbs.? These Institutes are the means of reaching those now engaged in agriculture. The system is in vogue in many of the States. That notably in Wisconsin is of pronounced success. These meetings in that State have produced such enthusiasm that they are no longer considered experiments, but have become permanently ingrafted upon the Agricultural organization; and their yearly Bulletin of these meetings is one of the most valuable publications, that could find its way into your homes. Let us hope for some such system among us.

Now a parting word, Gentlemen: I do not wish to be considered a Cassandra croaking the doom of your calling; but let me tell you here, that the matter of reform in all of our methods is absolutely necessary—in the sowing of seed and a wise judgment in their fertilization, their culture, their harvesting, and their disposal.

In this last particular we have no system; as a consequence our produce is steadily going to enrich others. The product of your farms is disposed of by others in no way interested in their sales, save as to the commission they will bring. Let me illustrate. The crop of

tobacco in the State of Maryland amounts yearly to about 30,000 hhds. Commission for its sale is \$1.50 a hhd. This makes the neat sum of \$45,000 a year income. Now, suppose the tobacco growing counties would only act as any other business would surely do, and form in Baltimore one organization to receive and dispose of this tobacco. These commissions on tobacco alone would pay every expense attending the sale of every article they raised, and there would be left, with careful business methods, a large sum on hand as a sinking fund to pay for a place of business which would be the headquarters of the Agriculturists of this section of the State.

Gentlemen: These are considerations which it will be better for you to carry home with you. Please understand that I am not here to make war upon any branch of human industry. At the same time, in these times of depression, when every branch of human labor is leagued in a close corporation for self-protection, I say to you that never in the history of the world was the law more true for us, "that self preservation is the first law of nature." On every side combinations are made. One year ago I went to the headquarters for the disposal of the German Salts used in our fertilizers; I wanted to buy mine in sealed packages just from the mines of Germany. I was reticent as to whom I was. No Philadelphia lawyer ever conducted a cross examination more thoroughly than was given me to secure my identity, and failing, prices were quoted me at the retail prices quoted in Baltimore. How easily you could regulate this if we were only a unit in our central house in Baltimore. It is a sad fact, still it is true, men will

do what their interest indicates in all cases except the farmer; and perhaps this will have to be, for it is said that the exception proves the rule. Suppose, however, that we refused to buy unless equally liberal terms were given us. Self interest would cause the barriers of high tariff to be broken down and we would then be benefitted.

In conclusion by way of summary let me say:

"Encourage your sons and daughters to remain on the farm;" do not continually drum into their ears that it is to be done, if nothing else can be done. Fit them for the life and the profession. Yes, I say "profession." The days of the three learned professions are gone forever. Every honest vocation of man is capable of becoming a learned and dignified profession, and none more so than that of Agriculture. It is just here that man comes into contact with that mysterious principle of life, that essence of God in the world, and for him to follow it in all of its labyrinthine transmutations in contact with matter, conditioning and modifying its environments in order that its manifestation to the sense may be the most perfect, whether it be found in the aroma of the flower, the delicate shading of its leaves the blush of the peach, or the exquisite flavoring of the berry. I say following the subtle principle and preparing its environment is of dignity sufficient to be called the fairest among ten thousand and the one altogether loveliest of all the professions upon the face of the earth.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

GRATIFYING.

The publishers of the Maryland Farmer are very much gratified at the large increase in its subscription list since the first of the present year. Subscribers are coming from all sections of the country—North, South, East and West—with a notable increase from within our own State. Farmers generally are an appreciative class, and are wide awake to matters affecting their own interests, and the Maryland Farmer presents to them from month to month a great diversity of particularly interesting and instructive Agricultural *matter*. In addition it gives a varied *collation* of general information in touch with the times intended to interest the farmer's family. The Magazine is handsomely gotten up, printed on fine paper, beautifully illustrated and is equal to many of the current monthlies in appearance. New features are being constantly added, and every thing is being done that will entertain and interest the great phalanx of farmers throughout the whole country.

As an advertising medium it is increasing in value and influence with every issue. You have only to consult its pages to see that we reach the people. We take pleasure in publishing one of the many substantial evidences of appreciation, which comes to us from a subscriber way down in Georgia:

As I feel a deep interest in the advancement of all kinds of knowledge, I will try and send you some additional subscribers. The people of the South have much to learn, and I wish I had the time and money to spare, I would canvass my entire State for not only your magazine, but for dozens of other useful papers, and if possible, crowd out the

scores of trashy pictorials and other weeklies, etc., that flood the United States. Why, one well conducted paper like yours, and others like it, are worth a hundred of the "catch pennies" that our people almost devour.

PEAS.

Farmers, of all others, should have a succession of the choicest vegetables. If they fail in this, as so many do, they do not improve their privileges as they ought, and might just about as well live in the crowded city as on the farm. The green pea season on most farms is shortened too much, and on some it never comes at all. To have peas four or five weeks requires three varieties. Two early and one late should be sown and with two or more plantings of these. For the very earliest a smooth, early variety may be planted, as these are more hardy than the sweeter, wrinkled sorts. Then a week or ten days later plant the early wrinkled sorts like Little Gem, and at the same time Champion of England. This last is a tall, late variety, and the three plantings will keep a succession for fully three weeks. A second planting of both the early and late varieties may be made ten days later, and these will generally escape mildew. If planted after the soil becomes heated the mildew attacks the vine and ruins it before the peas are large enough to use.

Mexico will have an Exposition, beginning on the second day of April 1896. It will be called "The Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts," and will be held in the City of Mexico. A special

department for foreign exhibits has been authorized by the Mexican Government.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

We give on page 21 a pleasant picture of landscape gardening. It is astonishing how much a little exhibition of taste in laying out the grounds about the country dwelling adds to its attractiveness, and what an addition it becomes to the value of the property if it should be placed on the market. It is noticeable, too, that those who give this addition to their farms are generally regarded with a great amount of consideration by their neighbors and friends, as among the most intelligent, enterprising and prosperous farmers. When we consider that the cost of these embellishments is but a trifle, that they can be made in the natural course of clearing up the land, that by judicious care in providing lawn and paths, shrubs and bushes, the greatest beauty is added to the home surroundings, we are sometimes filled with wonder that old farms and farm dwellings are allowed to remain through successive generations in such condition that few will give their occupants credit for any of the kindly feelings which should glorify our nature. We feel pleased that Messrs. Wm. Corse & Sons should allow us to use their illustration and may their good work grow till every homestead in our land is a "thing of beauty."

"Clara," asked Tom, "what animals dropped from the clouds?" "The rain, dear," was the reply.

A HANDSOME EXAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING.



For the Maryland Farmer.

FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES.

BY C. C. MACQUARRE.

Bellgrove Farm, De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Of all small fruits the strawberry is the most popular and is more largely grown than any other. Everyone who grows it knows that it is a very gross feeder and requires good land and liberal fertilizing.

In choosing the strawberry patch I like it to be high and dry and of a warm nature. Our sandy loam in the sunny south is preëminently the home of the strawberry and its cultivation is quite extensive in this State.

I find the strawberry does best to follow a root crop such as potatoes, either sweet or Irish, preferring the Irish. I lay off my land in very deep furrows four feet apart which I fill with stable manure, and bed by throwing four furrows (two on each side) to it. I let this lie for three or four months to allow the manure to get well decomposed. A few weeks before planting time I scatter Kainit broadcast at the rate of four to six hundred pounds per acre and work it well into the soil with a five tooth cultivator. A week or two later or shortly before planting I open up furrows as near to original ones as possible and scatter in these furrows four hundred pounds of a good phosphate and four hundred pounds of sulphate of potash. I mix this thoroughly with the soil by running a Bull Tongue Plow in the furrow.

This looks like an excessive quantity of potash but the soil is in good physical condition owing to the heavy manuring already received and quite able to take

care of it and use it to advantage. The stable manure being well decomposed puts the soil in just the condition that when the plants are set out they start to growing right away.

I always apply all the fertilizer before setting the plants, as by so doing they get a good start and will give more fruit than by planting first and then fertilizing as some do.

Here in Florida we generally contrive to plant in October or beginning of November and our plants are well established and ready for business when the season opens March and April following. Runners should be kept cut off until the plants cease bearing fruit and then allowed to make all the new plants they want to. Cultivation with a five tooth cultivator between the rows after every rain is essential for the best crop the second year, and even the third year it pays.

After the runners get to setting I never do anything more to the plants until the grass and weeds die down in winter. Along in February I run a harrow several times over the bed and clean it up as much as possible. I scatter about two hundred pounds per acre of sulphate of potash on it before a rain and with the harrowing it has got this will sink into the soil, and that is all the fertilizing I give for the second season as the heavy fertilizing at the beginning is good for two or more years.

There will be very few runners to trouble one the second year which is one point in favor of a second year's crop. The third year I repeat the second year's fertilizing, adding six hundred pounds of phosphate to the potash and next year I plow up the land and sow oats on it.

I find that the so called complete fertilizers sold by dealers all contain too little potash for my soil; they may suit some soils, and that is the very point the complete fertilizers fail in; the impossibility of meeting the requirements of the different soils. Even in the same field we find the soil varying considerably and we must compound our own fertilizers to suit our different kinds of soils.

Those fertilizer manufacturers fulfill a mission in compounding the best article they know how, but it is an utter impossibility for them to make an article that will suit every soil. My complaint all along has been of too little potash, but as I said at one time before to get the best results we must know our soils thoroughly and know what they lack and then get what is best to suit the crop we want to grow.

Land that has had as the original growth on it hard woods, such as oak, hickory, etc., don't require as much potash as lands that had a pine or soft wood growth on it originally; and the proximity or distance of a clay subsoil has a great effect on fertilizer results, in fact, there is no limit to the various combinations that exist in our soils all of which has to be thoroughly studied to get the best results.

Largest Beehive in the World.

Probably the largest beehive in the world is that at Bee Rock, California. The rock is, in fact, itself the hive. It is a granite boulder, rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alcade, and it is seamed and scored with fissures of divers sizes, whose depths have never been sounded. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees,

and overflow with honey. It is impossible to estimate the quantity stored in the hidden recesses, and it is needless to say that nobody would be bold enough to explore them. It is not without considerable peril that honey hunters rifle the bees of that which appears at the edge of and outside the fissures, and that comes to many hundred pounds' weight every year.

How to Detect Oleomargarine.

Dr. Leffman, a Philadelphia chemist, recommends the following test: Place some of the questionable butter in a tin cup, about the size of a teacup, heat it, and if when hot it sputters and flies, as lard does when it is frying, and if salt gathers on the top, you can believe it is oleomargarine. Butter, on the other hand, will not sputter or fly, nor will salt gather on top; butter will foam up until it runs over.

Carrots as Feed.

Carrots are highly relished by horses. A few carrots, fed raw, after being sliced, will prove a delicacy to cows, and fed once a day they will promote the appetite and keep the animals in good condition when other foods may not be acceptable. Carrots are used by some dairy-men as a regular food for cows, in order to give a deeper color to the butter, and are highly esteemed by them for that purpose. Cooked and thickened with bran they make an excellent mess when fed warm on a cold day.

The estimated wool clip of the United States for 1894 is 298,057,384 pounds as against 303,000,000 pounds in 1893.

GRAPES.

The Bordeaux mixture should be applied to the plant in a spray so soon as the leaves are formed, and at intervals of say, four weeks thereafter, until the fruit begins to ripen. Mildew is thus prevented from growing on the foliage, or the fungus growth, having begun, is aborted. As yet I know of no chemical preventive of the black rot of the grape. The growth of this fungus is within the fruit where no application can reach it. To keep the grape from rotting, the infecting germ must be excluded, and this may be done by enclosing the cluster in a paper bag, provided that the bag be applied before the fruit is infected. The earliness of this infection depends on the weather. Yet, when the season is adverse to fungus development, grape rot may not become epidemic until the grape is nearly or quite full grown. It is safest, however, to put on the grape bags as soon as possible. Many viticulturists report having bagged their grapes before blooming, and with satisfactory results. Others say they have tried this, and the blossoms failed to fructify. The testimony for and against this practice, is about equal, I shall try the experiment this season. Perhaps there may be a difference in the self-fructifying powers of different varieties.

Another preventive of grape rot, and also of mildew, I have found in roofing the trellis with boards or with cotton cloth. With the latter material this protection costs about \$6 per 100 yards of trellis. Expensive in the original outlay, this same shelter will last four years, and for the more delicate and valuable varieties of the grape it will pay.—*Rural New Yorker*.

FARMERS

STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

It has always been our sentiments that it was folly for young men to abandon farming and madness for old, settled farmers to quit their homes and occupations to seek employment in cities, in business which is new to them. It is also unwise to move from one place to another, and to go to the far West from the sea-board is to be like fish out of the water, or the hazardous leap "out of the frying pan into the fire." Content yourself on your farm—it is home to you. We are reminded of some sound advice on this subject which appeared in the New York Tribune many years ago. We quote it verbatim: "My advise is first make up your mind to stay. A man always ready to sell out amounts to nothing as a farmer. Consider, also, that others beside you have difficulties, and that you are too far advanced in life to begin a new business—you could not compete with those who always know the ropes. To work at day's labor is too much of a coming down for a farmer of any dignity to think of. Manufacturing is already overdone; mechanics are far from prosperous; the mercantile business is very uncertain, has its horrors of unpaid bills and of protested notes, besides it is by many supposed to require a fluent faculty of attenuating the truth, which—your wife wouldn't like. Doctors and lawyers live on other's calamities, and preachers, as a rule, get their pay only in the next world. So keep your eyes on the main chance, and resolve to stay on the farm."

You will find many new and interesting advertisements in this number.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Now for flies and hot weather.

Feed a pig and you'll have a hog.

Plant a piece of rye near the poultry house.

If possible horses should always be given broken corn.

Every one hundred fowls should have an acre of land.

One animal well fed is of more profit than two poorly kept.

It is said that Crimson Clover does best sown with buckwheat.

Just after the blossoms have gone is the best time to cut timothy.

Cut clover when about half the blossoms are turning brown.

You can sow buckwheat up to the 20th July. Every farmer should sow some of this grain.

Millet makes good hay if harvested at the right time. It should be cut just after it has headed out.

The best way to secure a milking herd of brood sows is to select pigs of sows that are good milkers.

In order to make milk pay, the market must not be over two or three hours' distance from the farm.

A bare, lean pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

Young calves can be given a light ration of bran and corn meal with profit. It will pay to push the growth.

Use the best of cultivators in cultivating corn and potatoes, and do the work thoroughly, carefully and frequently.

Lime should never be applied directly in association with manure, as it tends to drive off the ammonia and thus lower its value.

An excellent fertilizer for the garden is a mixture of wood ashes and nitrate of soda in the proportion of five pounds of nitrate to one bushel of ashes.

It is said that repeated experiments have proved that it will not pay farmers to caponise their fowls. It is an art that

is very hard to learn, and unless carried on by an expert who is kept in constant practice, there is too much loss.

Mules are naturally timid, and therefore should not be treated with harshness. They should be treated kindly and with a certain degree of consideration.

Some dairymen advocate a light blanket to be thrown over the cow at milking time. A partially darkened stable will be just as effectual in keeping off flies.

If you wish your horses to have nice glossy coats and to be always worth their money, allow them two pounds of linseed daily in addition to their other food.

It is an old Spanish proverb, which says that "the hoof of the sheep is gold to the soil," intending to show the value of the sheep to the farmer in enriching or improving the soil.

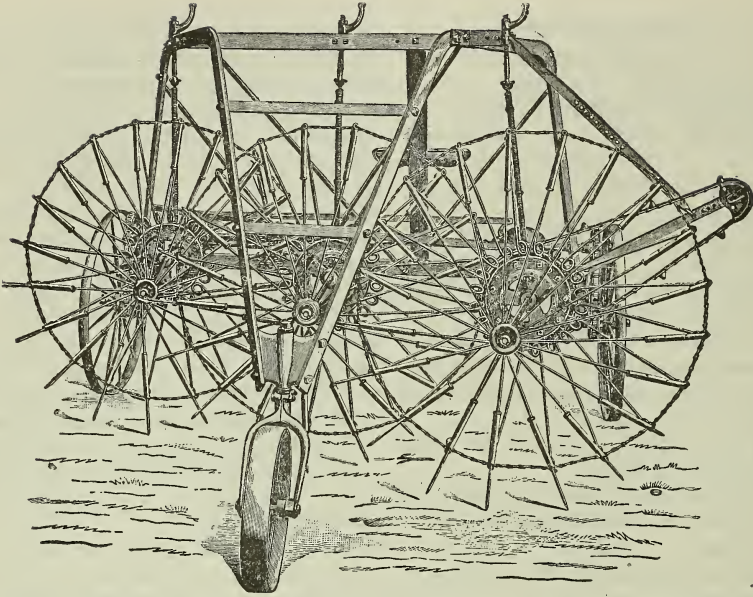
For horses lolling out the tongue, use red pepper on it whenever they put it out; carry a paper in your pocket, and whenever the animal puts out the tongue, give it a good dusting.

As the days are getting warmer, ventilation and cleanliness in the stables become more than ever imperative. You cannot have too much air, providing it does not blow directly upon the horses.

A correspondent says that for some years his chickens have been kept free from lice by strewing small branches or sprays of cedar about the hennery. Previous to the use of this simple remedy, they were badly infested.

The sweetest of pasture grasses are grown upon uplands, and the keeping of hill lands permanently in grass, is an important matter, not only for the stock, but for the benefit to the land in preventing washing.

It is most important when selecting a breed of sheep to choose one suitable to the soil and climate. Having fixed upon one variety, we must be careful not to purchase at too great an outlay, nor, at the same time, to forget the advisability, indeed the necessity of purchasing from a well-known and carefully bred flock.



THE "BECK," SIDE DELIVERY RAKE AND TEDDER.

THE "BECK" RAKE.

We give, for the entertainment of our readers, an illustration of one of the latest novelties in hay rakes and tedders. It consists of three "light raking reels," which gather the hay and turning it completely over land it at the right hand side of the implement in a perfect "windrow," ready for loading either by hand or by a loader. It is claimed that it handles the hay with such care that it is neither crushed nor filled with bottom trash as in the case of most of the horse implements used for this purpose; that it is of light draught, and durable, being made of flexible steel; that it takes the place of two machines, acting both as a tedder and windrow machine; that it passes over impediments without injury and without stoppage. Such a

machine with reasonable simplicity of construction should certainly be a desirable article for every farmer. It is manufactured by the Stoddard Mfg. Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and we have been favored with this illustration by Mr. S. Luther Lamberd, 124 Light Street, Baltimore.

Feeding and Treatment of Work Teams.

The work teams must be fed grain and hay. Some pasturage is beneficial, but when the teams are kept steadily at work some hay and plenty of grain must be given daily. One of the best plans of management is to arrange a pasture convenient to the stables, where, after the teams have done their day's work and have been given their supper, they can be

turned out for an hour or two and then be put into the stable for the night.

The little grass they can eat will help them, while they will be the better contented and will get the full benefit of a night's rest. Some grass is good for the work teams, but too much is positively harmful.

COW PEAS AND CLOVER.

An argument used by a writer in the *Rural New Yorker* in favor of an effort to grow crimson clover is found in the following point: I am no chemist, but I can see very plainly how important it is to have some crop upon the land in winter, whose roots would catch up the fertilizing elements that would otherwise be washed out by the leaching rains. I believe that whenever the ground is in condition to leach, the clover roots are in condition to grow and take up those fertilizing elements. Then as a nitrogen trap, the clover is right there ready and waiting to catch the nitrogen brought down by the snows, and to feed upon the free nitrogen in the air.

I find that it takes pretty good land to grow a crop of crimson clover, while peas will grow on land too poor to grow anything else. Indeed, we speak here of dead poor lands, as "land that is too poor to sprout black eye peas." Peas will make a growth of two feet, have a good crop of peas on the vines, on land that would not grow crimson clover six inches high, while on land that would bring a good crop of clover, the growth of pea vines would be so rank one could hardly get through them—the vines several feet in length, though, of course, lodged, and the

yield of peas from ten to 30 bushels per acre, according to the season. Just think of the fertilizing value of, say, 20 bushels of peas to the acre, whether fed on the land or plowed under. You have in the peas 1,200 pounds of high grade fertilizer, not to speak of the vines, roots and leaves, and the shading of the land. Then peas make a most excellent hay, though hard to cure. Even then, the land is improved by the shading and the mass of roots left in the soil.

Sugar Machinery.

We have received a very finely illustrated catalogue from the Blymyer Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, of Sorghum and Sugar Cane mills and evaporators. It is complete in itself and should be in the hands of all who are interested in this industry.

CROPS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The crop conditions of Europe and changes in the areas devoted to crops in this country are reviewed in a report prepared at the Agricultural Department May 24th. A general decrease of the area devoted to wheat throughout the entire wheat raising region is reported, due both to low prices and the winter-killing of the crop. There is a material increase in the corn area in the Southern States. The disposition to reduce the cotton area and to substitute corn is growing. A general increase to fruit and vegetable raising is reported in the South, and expansion of the potato area is promised throughout New England, the Southern and Middle States and all but the far Western. Oats and barley will supplement corn in taking up the

decreased wheat area, and the flax area shows a slight increase in Kentucky and some Western States. Strawberries and peas are receiving more attention in the South, and raising of sweet corn and tomatoes for canning is diminishing on account of a reported depression in the industry.

Foreign reports show that throughout Western Europe the season is backward and in Northern Europe there has been little moisture. Cereals in Great Britain are promising and there is an excellent prospect of an unusual fruit season. Grasses are all backward.

Reports from Germany are unfavorable, as winter seedings have not advanced satisfactorily. Pastures have suffered from lack of moisture and clover is thin. Complaints of considerable damage come from Saxony and Prussia. Rye appears to be quite yellow and sometimes black. Over a large area it will be replaced by summer seed.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SCIENTIFIC FERTILIZATION.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

President of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance.

[Article No. 11 of a Series of Papers on this Important Subject.]

I purpose now to conclude this series of suggestive hints upon the subject of scientific fertilization by submitting a few thoughts and reflections as to the importance of correct management of the application of various manures.

In the first place let us remember that the object of applying manure is to feed plants, and that by a wrong application of it our object may be completely defeated, and the manure entirely wasted ;

because it may happen to be of such a nature as not to be retained by the soil until a succeeding crop may receive the benefit of it. A dressing of sodium nitrate, for example, applied to wheat at the beginning of winter would be in most cases almost completely carried off in the drainage water before the crop commenced feeding again at the revival of vegetative activity the following spring. The same application made at the beginning of spring would be almost completely taken up by the actively feeding roots of the crop. Nitrogen in organic compounds, for example, barn yard manure, fish scrap, blood, raw bone, suffers no perceptible loss from winter leaching, because during the hybernation of the crop the nitric ferment is likewise reduced to inactivity by the low temperature, and the conversion of the organic nitrogen into nitric acid is resumed simultaneously with the resumption of the vegetative activity of the crop, so that there is no waste. These well known and easily understood facts show that by incorrect farm practice the application of costly manures may be rendered entirely useless.

It is unfortunate that the scientific study of the feeding of plants has been dealt with exclusively from the chemical side. The physical and physiological problems of plant nutrition are by no means less important than the chemical. We must not lose sight of the fact that the plant itself, a living organism, is the principal agent in its own growth and development. A dead plant, though every fibre of its roots remains intact in the soil as during life, absorbs no plant food, but merely water, even from the richest soil. The absorption of food by

a living plant is a vital act, and not a chemical nor a physical phenomenon.

The dogma is laid down in the books that plants can absorb their food only in a state of solution, and the inference is that their food must exist in the soil in a state of actual solution. Unquestionably this is not so; but, on the contrary, plant food applied to the soil in solution is by soil action taken out of solution and fixed in the substance of the soil, whence it is absorbed, as a vital act, by the plant. That it may be absorbed in a finely divided condition as a solid has not been disproved. Solution is in fact merely the minutest state of mechanical division of solids known to science, unless it be volatilization. Who is able to say that mechanical division by trituration may not be carried far enough to enable the plant to absorb its food. The value of "solubility" in plant food is the facilitation of the minutest possible division and the promotion of distribution in the substance of the soil. It is distinctly a physical and not a chemical advantage.

About 20 years ago I maintained that the agricultural facts, no less than the growth of plants in a state of nature, clearly establish that the tribasic phosphates were freely absorbed and assimilated by plants although pronounced "insoluble" and classed as valueless in fertilizers by the analysts. I maintained that the well known value of ground bones as a fertilizer was sufficient disproof of the position assumed by the analyzers. These opinions were at that time subject to much denunciation and ridicule. The general proposition I contended for is now fully admitted on all hands. It is admitted that the

tribasic insoluble phosphates are absorbed and assimilated by crops not only as found in bones, but in practically all mineral phosphates, phosphatic guanoes and in various slags; this last now sold under the commercial name of "odorless phosphate." One more point in the science of the nutrition of plants, which greatly needs further study and clearer elucidation, is the soil and climatic conditions which supply the optimum on the one hand, and set limits, on the other, to the activity of the nitric and other microbes, which play so great a part in the final preparation of plant food for absorption and assimilation by crops. The relations of light, heat, moisture, to the activities of these organisms constitute a chapter of agricultural science in the highest degree important. We have next to no important and exact determinations of the capacities of our various arable soils for the heat and moisture, nor of the alterations of these relative capacities, by organic manures, by growing crops, by mulching, by shade, by alternations of color, by drainage and by the ordinary operations of culture.

Once more I take the liberty of suggesting such determinations as a line of experimental research for our experiment stations. I do so the more readily as I know that most of these stations are desirous of suggestions of this kind from men of practical experience in agriculture. There is no doubt of the ability of many of the contributors to this and other agricultural journals to make valuable and most acceptable suggestions in this line, which need not be expected to be rendered more acceptable by harsh and acrimonious criticism of the delin-

quencies and failures of the stations hitherto. I freely admit that I have myself done harm in that way, when I had no purpose but to do good. First, "let us have peace" and then let us reason together with a view of promoting the utility of these institutions, designed for the advancement of scientific agriculture. I believe that those of us already in the evening of our lives may rationally hope to witness the restoration of prosperity to our agriculture, and with it rapid advances both in the art of culture and in the knowledge of those scientific principles which constitute the essential and immutable foundations of successful practice of the great and noble profession of agriculture.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE CREAM.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

It is very important to handle the cream properly if all of the butter is secured and it is of a good quality. The cream should be taken from the milk when it is sweet; there is no advantage in allowing the milk to become sour. If the milk is properly cooled as soon as possible after it is drawn and that proper temperature is maintained to secure the rising of all of the cream in the milk, the milk will be sweet when cream is ready to take off. It is essential that the cream be kept cool and at an even temperature while it is ripening. Every time a fresh skimming of cream is added, care must be taken to stir all up together thoroughly in order that the whole will ripen uniformly. Carelessness in this respect often occasions considerable loss, if the butter is left in the

buttermilk as it does not ripen uniformly. A broad paddle with a large handle that will reach to the bottom of the vessel in which the cream is kept and that will stir the whole thoroughly together, is a good implement to use and every time a fresh skimming of cream is added the whole should be stirred thoroughly together. The length of time that it should be allowed to stand before putting in the cream depends very largely upon the acidity of the old cream when a fresh skimming is added, from six to twelve hours is the usual time. It is a waste of cream and butter to put fresh cream in with old and then put all into the churn and churn; a good percent. of this butter in the fresh cream will be left in as buttermilk and will of course be in a measure lost. Then it is important that the cream be of the right temperature when it is put in the churn. The churning should not be done too rapidly; a steady motion will separate the butter more quickly and thoroughly and give a better quality of products.

The wool of the sheep is an efficient protection against cold, so long as it is kept dry. When wet it only adds to the sheep's discomfort, as the wool, being porous, exhales moisture very rapidly and cools its body accordingly.

The Balto. Coal Tar & Mfg. Co.

One of the best firms in the city of Baltimore is known by the above title. It has been in our advertising columns for some years past, and is among the substantial and reliable houses of this city. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to their advertisement on page 65.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co., has a factory in Glasgow.

In Germany the prejudice against horse meat is fast disappearing.

It is estimated that there are about 80,000 elephant still living.

Steinlen is to illustrate a book devoted to the picturesque prisons of Paris.

Sumatra Tobacco was first exported to the United States in the year 1873.

The President of the French Republic gets \$240,000 per year. His term is seven years.

Mr. Howells has written about his experience with beggars in the June Century.

A sheep ranch in Queensland, Australia, consists of 995,000 acres of land and carries 195,000.

The importation of eggs into the United States for the year 1894 was 1,791,430 dozen, value \$199,536.

The area under cotton cultivation in India is about 14,500,000 acres, yielding about 2,800,000 bales.

Dukes Tobacco Factory at Durham, N. C., recently received an order for 11,000,000 cigarettes from Japan.

For the year 1894-95, the sum raised in Prussia in the nature of an income tax amounted to \$29,043,084.08.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, died at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, May 28th aged 63 years.

During the seven years, ending 1894, the total quantity of Ivory imported into Europe was 1,755,972 pounds, valued at about \$3,524,000.

The eastern hemisphere, on which dwell 92 per cent of the population of the world, has 170,792 miles of railroad, or 46 per cent of all railroads.

At a recent sale of Hackneys at the York repository, England, over 100 were sold at an average of \$682.25, the highest price being for a mare which went for \$2,858.

Bulletin No. 1., U. S. Department Agriculture, just issued, gives the number of cows in the United States for 1895 as 16,504,629.

The entire consumption of sugar in the United States during 1894 was 2,024,648 tons; of this, 1,718,848 tons were of foreign product.

The United States supplied the United Kingdom with 63,250,000 bushels of wheat in 1892, with 60,450,000 bushels in 1893, and with only 46,000,000 bushels in 1894.

A monument will be erected to mark the spot where General Washington with his army crossed the Delaware River December 25th, 1776, to attack the British at Trenton.

The United States plant almost one million acres more of potatoes annually than Great Britain; yet that country produces more bushels than the United States.

The use of electricity for branding horses and cattle has been introduced into Australia. The brand is made in a painless manner, and the electricity is carried from place to place in storage batteries by peripatetic operators.

"This car is loaded for Ulman Lewis & Co., Galveston, Texas, and contains 25,000 pounds of Rabbit Foot Tobacco, manufactured by Hodgin Bros. & Lunn, Winston, N. C." was the lettering on a large sign on a solid car load of plug tobacco recently shipped South.

What is said to be the largest ice rink in the world has just been opened in London. The hall measures 22,000 square feet, of which 10,000 are covered with ice, manufactured at the rate of eight tons a day. There is a panorama of Niagara in winter in the background.

In Rome, during the days of Nerva, apples were a penny a dozen; cherries were a half-penny; walnuts, a farthing; chestnuts, a halfpenny; cucumbers were sold at twenty for eight-pence; lettuce, at twenty heads for fifteen-pence, and artichokes at twenty for two shillings and sixpence.

Turnips and Butter.

The question of butter being tainted by turnips was recently put to three expert butter makers, with the following results :—

No. 1 replied :—"We have always fed turnips in the autumn and winter when making butter, and have sent our butter to the best markets and have always obtained the best prices for it, with the statement, 'butter first class.' I have had the opinion of an expert on our butter, and he says if I want a certificate he will give me one stating that he could detect no turnip taint, that it was very fine in make, and of first class quality.

"The manner of making is this: We are very careful to have the milking attended to so that the milk shall be clean, and free from anything which could in any way taint the milk, as this would be retained in the cream. As soon as possible after milking, we pour boiling hot water into the milk until it attains about 125 deg. Fah., then we set in the common creamers or pans. The creamers we run off every 36 hours, and the pans every 48 hours; and as soon as the cream is ripe or turned a little sour, we temper it to 60 deg., and about ten minutes before churning we dissolve a teaspoonful of prepared saltpetre in warm water and stir into the cream, and then churn. When the butter is in granules, we let it stand a few minutes, and then run off the buttermilk and wash the butter in the churn until the water is clear, and then salt with fine salt, one ounce to the pound of butter."

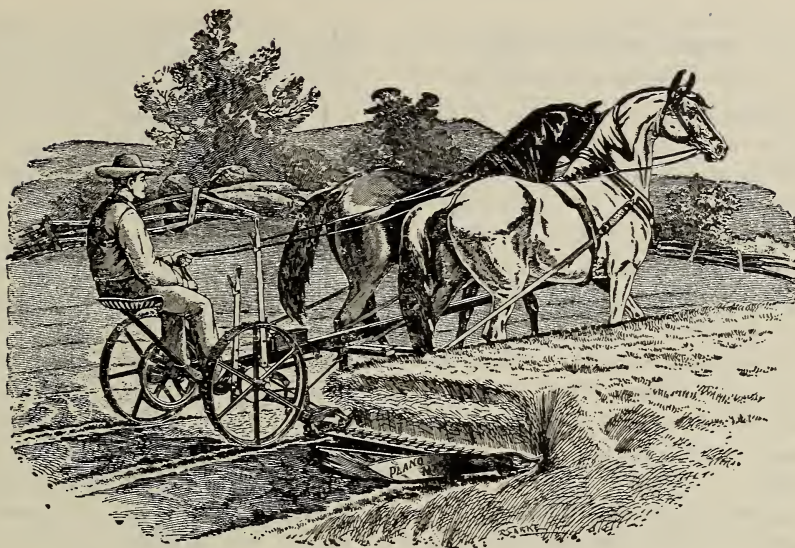
No. 2 wrote :—"As you request me to furnish your readers information as to the quantity of turnips fed, I would say

that I gave each cow about a half a bushel twice a day, fed after milking, I have an underground stone milk house with stone floor. The milk keeps sweet for three days in the hottest time in summer. We use mostly shallow pans; skim every twenty-four hours; pans kept well scalded and clean; churn in the autumn from 60 deg. to 64 deg. If I were giving each cow two bushels a day I would dissolve some saltpetre and put in the cream."

No. 3 said :—"Beautiful butter can be made if the cows are given only a very small allowance of turnips after they are milked, at first, gradually increasing the quantity. The milk was set in pans, and two or three quarts of icecold pure water put in the pan and the milk strained into it. The butter was beautiful; not the least unpleasant smell or taste of turnips was noticeable."—*The Cable*.

Feeding Ewes with Lambs.

If the pasture is good, the safest grain to feed the ewes is a mixture of oats and buckwheat, of which one pound a day may be given with profit. This food is excellent for making milk, which should be the principal object of the feeding at this period. At the same time, this mixed grain may be ground finely and given to the lambs in a small quantity, in a separate pan with narrow openings to let in the lambs and keep out the ewes. It should be spread in rather broad, flat feed troughs, so that too much may not be eaten at once. An ounce or two a day may be given after the lambs are four weeks old and have begun to pick grass, increasing with the age and growth.



THE JONES CHAIN MOWER.

THE JONES CHAIN MOWER.

The claim upon which the superiority of this mower rests is the "chain and sprocket" instead of the "geared" power. As the friction is less, the results are lighter draft, much less wear and tear, less likelihood of getting out of order, no loss of time, and much less noise when in motion. The illustration is supplied us by the Maryland Agricultural Company of this city.

Ticks on Lambs.

After the sheep have been shorn, the ticks will gather on the lambs and worry the little things to death, without the shepherd knowing anything of the cause, unless he is more observant of things than is usual. This is to be looked after without loss of time, as the lambs will not grow unless relieved from this exhaustive loss of blood by

these ferocious and greedy suckers. Where the flock is small the ticks may be picked off by the hand and killed by means of a pair of small scissors, by which they may be clipped in two; or the flock, if large, may be dipped in one of the common sheep dips. It has been found an easy method to relieve the lambs, or even the sheep, from these pests, to pour buttermilk on the back, dividing the fleece, so that the fluid will flow down the sides and choke the ticks. It should be known in dealing with any kind of insects in any way, that they breathe by means of spiracles, or openings in the side, and not as animals do by the mouth or nose, and these openings, are easily choked and the breathing stopped by any viscous liquid or any kind of oil or grease with which they are brought into contact.

Try to exhibit at your County Fair.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CORN CULTIVATION.

BY ALBERT E. ACWORTH.

There is great diversity of opinion about every operation connected with corn raising in this State, although this is the staple crop. It commences with the breaking of the land in spring, and only ends with the saving of the fodder when the crop is practically grown. Nor is this at all strange when every variety of soil, from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, from the low lands that need the heaviest drainage to the sands that need none are planted to corn.

Nor are there less differences in the modes: check at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet with one to 3 or 4 stalks in the hill, usually two, and the drill system with rows usually 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and stalks left from 9 to 24 inches, or more, in the row.

All kinds of cultivators are used—ploughs, cultivators, fluke harrows, with the surface left flat, a hill put to the corn, or laid by under the plough at the last tillage, as is now often done.

Nor is there less difference where harrows are used; some going nearly the same depth from beginning to end of the season; such must happen too when ploughs and cultivators are used.

Bulletin 33, of the Maryland Experiment Station, endeavors to put these questions of how often to cultivate, and which is better, drills or checks, at rest.

In these, three cultivations proved better than five, three inches deep superior to 7. and 3 ft. 9 in. rows width, and stalks 15 in. apart to those 5 ft. and 12 in. in the row. Some items are left

out that should have been put in to make the comparison equal. In an acre there are 14 more rows at 3 ft. 9 in. than at 5 feet consequently it will require say one fourth more time to go over it. It will take more labor and time to go 7 in. deep than 3 in.

The trial between checked and drilled was unfair as the former occupied the "ends of rows" that never yield equal to the rest.

A more important question settled was that fertilizers, 300 lbs. costing \$4.20 per acre, did not pay in 1894.

Narrow rows for dry seasons, wide ones for wet, as in the former evaporation is retarded, in the latter promoted. The same is true of short and long distance in rows. But sands and clays differ so essentially in absorbent qualities, that what would be best for one would not be for the other. Sands need protection from suns after heavy rains (or shade), clays do not in theory, but do some in practice, as they cake badly on top from sudden drying.

Soil moisture is, after all, little understood; or the amount that any crop requires to make its best growth. An approximation may be made: Take a tomato can, fill it with earth, then weigh; after pour in water very slowly until it begins to run out a hole in the bottom, and then weigh; the difference of weight will roughly represent the moisture capacity. Turn the contents out in some place accessible to a free air circulation and let stand until it appears dry, and then weigh; this compared with the others will roughly approximate its air-dry weight—the driest it ever ordinarily becomes in the field. Throwing up the soil often to the sun

will dry off the top, but will conserve moisture by giving free air circulation, and promoting subsoil evaporation, that is more than an equivalent.

It is usually stated that high fed cattle give richer manure than poor fed ones. The Experiment Station found the former gave more grain but less fodder. The whole difference of yield is to be ascribed to some other cause than the richness of the phosphoric acid in the cotton seed meal and bran in the one ration and not in the other, as may be seen by the analysis: Corn and cob meal had 2.08 per cent. nitrogen, .69 phosphoric acid and 1.00 per cent. potash. The cotton seed meal had 6.64 per cent. nitrogen, 2.86 per cent phosphoric acid 1.79 per cent. potash. Wheat bran 2.67 per cent. nitrogen, 2.39 phosphoric acid 1.61 per cent. potash. Now, the manure from the corn and cob meal, cotton seed meal and bran yielded 30.3 bushels of corn and 2244 lbs. fodder per acre, and that from the corn and cob meal alone 26.7 bushels and 2499 lbs. of fodder. The green rye turned under before manuring had a composition of 0.33 per cent. nitrogen, 0.15 per cent. phosphoric acid and 0.73 per cent. potash.

But the ration having the richer manure was 15 lbs. corn and cob meal 4 lbs. cotton seed meal and 2 lbs. bran, while those giving the poorer manure had 15 lbs. corn and cob meal alone.

Estimating the cost of the cotton meal and bran at 8 cents per day over that of corn and cob meal we have, supposing the fodder to be worth 1 cent per pound, and corn 60 cents per bushel, a loss of 45 cents.

The amount of manure applied per

acre was $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons over that which a steer of 1000 pounds weight would produce per year, worth according to Bulletin 21, Agricultural Department, \$15.94 leaving a gain of \$2.24 from the corn and \$22.44 from the fodder to pay taxes and cost of tillage of one acre.

The Maltby House, located on Pratt st., near Light, is the handy hotel for all our Eastern Shore readers, who come by boat to Baltimore, and we can heartily commend it, as in all respects a good and comfortable home for the traveling public.

The Corn-Stalk as a Defense.

The American corn stalk has served its native land nobly and well. It furnished the food on which our forefathers fought and toiled to conquer the continent and build the nation. It furnishes still the basis of every favorable balance of trade. Now it promises to furnish also an effective armor for the defense of the land of its nativity in war.

Every battle ship and cruiser is provided with two skins. Between them is packed a mass of cocoa cellulose. This is a substance which when penetrated by shot or shell closes up the hole made and refuses to let water run through.

Unfortunately it is not trustworthy. It readily deteriorates, so that it cannot be relied upon to perform its function with certainty. It is readily combustible also, and is therefore almost as much a source of danger, as a source of safety.

Now comes an American inventor with a much better substance made from the pith of the corn stalk. Experiments already made show that it is effective where the cocoa cellulose fails; that even when five shots are

driven through it in a circle of only four inches radius, water under heavy pressure refuses to follow them. It is found also that the new material is very light where the old was heavy, that it is incombustible and that it does not deteriorate in use.

The Navy Department has ordered further and final experiments with it, and if these result as favorably as those that have gone before, cornstalk padding will be used to make all of our warships unsinkable.

There is no greater American than the cornstalk.—*N. Y. World.*

Make good use of the smoothing harrow in the corn and other cultivated fields. No tool in use will kill so many weeds as this, if used at the right time. It will keep down the weeds and keep the surface mellow, the two prime necessities in the culture of any crop.

Major Henry Alvord, formerly president of the Maryland Agricultural College has been appointed chief of the newly created dairy division in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department at a salary of \$2500 a year.

The Niagara Oil Co.

The object of the above Company, which has recently commenced business at 207 Commerce St., is to supply a first class grade of Lubricating Oils and Greases, at moderate prices. As Messrs. Price & Hallday, the two members of the firm, are both energetic and enterprising men of business, and as the goods they supply have given complete satisfaction, while their connection is rapidly extending, we have no doubt their career will be a successful one.

FERTILIZERS.

CONDUCTED BY H. J. PATTERSON,
Of the Maryland Ag'l. Experiment Station.
Contributions and Queries Invited from
all Sources.

For the Maryland Farmer.

FERTILIZERS FOR LATE POTATOES.

The late potato crop which is planted in this section the last of June or the first of July is often a source of much disappointment to the farmer as the yield falls very much below what is, reasonably, expected.

The cause of the low yield in most cases, probably, cannot be attributed to any one factor; but generally is the result of a combination of several.

The ravages of the potato beetle which for a time played havoc with the crops is now successfully combated by the application of "Paris green"; in the use of which every farmer is well versed. The "Scab" can be very materially lessened if not obliterated by treating the seed with corrosive sublimate, and the blight can be held in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Another factor which often cuts off the crop very much is the dry season which is likely to occur during this portion of the year, and often striking the late crop at its most critical period. Under present conditions and circumstances the farmer is not able to master times of drought; yet much might be done to controvert it by a judicious system of drainage and irrigation that is possible to a greater extent than most farmers realize.

Aside from all these menaces to successful potato growing the question of

fertilization is of paramount importance; for a proper fertilization means vigorous plants and vigorous plants mean that the crop will be able to withstand and even outgrow many of the things which may attack it.

For successful potato culture the land should be loose and friable, reasonably deep and contain considerable organic matter.

It will in almost every case be found necessary to apply a complete fertilizer, i. e., one that contains phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. The phosphoric acid should be applied in a soluble or some readily available form, and with the present prices of fertilizers furnishing phosphoric acid, the dissolved South Carolina rock will generally be found most economical. The potash should as a rule be furnished by a sulphate or a carbonate, and at the prices of these the sulphate would be the cheaper. For late potatoes that are likely to meet with a drought the sulphate will be found to never have the deleterious effects which are sometimes met with in the use of muriate or Kainit. Sulphate of potash also often produces a marked improvement in the quality of the potato in addition to the increase in yield. Nitrogen should be supplied liberally to potatoes, but the form in which to apply and the time of application should be carefully studied and considered, as the circumstances and conditions are likely to vary from year to year, and what would be good practice at one time would be a bad thing to do at another.

In the fertilizer which is to be applied at the time of planting it will always be well to mix a good per cent. of organic nitrogen with the phosphoric acid and

potash. If the season is wet or a normal one as to moisture it will be found well to give the potatoes a top-dressing of nitrate of soda after the potatoes are up and well started to growing; sowing the nitrate down the rows and cultivating it in lightly. This application may often be repeated with advantage at the time the potatoes are in bloom. In a dry season the nitrate of soda must be used with more caution, and after sowing it, and cultivating it in, give the potatoes a mulch of well rotted stable manure. If the season is very dry depend upon the mulch entirely as a source of nitrogen.

If the land to be used for potatoes has had an application of stable manure or a heavy sod turned under the same general course of fertilization will be found to be necessary, only the amount to be used can be decreased.

H. J. P.

For The Maryland Farmer.

MANURES.

The tendency of all lands to deteriorate in yield, when cultivated, is well known. The value of cow and hog pen manure is, also, known; but its weight in handling deters many from its use, when fertilizers can be had that are generally supposed to be equally valuable.

The Connecticut Experiment Station has put this question in a very striking light. Four plots were selected and planted in corn, put the same distance in row and hills apart, and cultivated the same way four years. To one plat ten cords of cow manure were given each year; to the second plat hog pen manure at the rate of thirteen and a half

cords; to the third plot fertilizer chemicals at the rate of 1700 pounds, and to the fourth none.

At the end of four years the cow manure had averaged 68 bushels per acre; the hog pen 66 bushels; the fertilizers 50 bushels; and the unmanured land 36 bushels.

If we look however at the available plant food left in the soil at the end of four years, for future crops, the account will stand thus: Cow manure left 533 lbs. nitrogen, 388 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 407 lbs. potash; hog pen 897 of

nitrogen, 1713 phosphoric acid and 57 lbs. potash; fertilizers 238 lbs. nitrogen, 476 phosphoric acid, and 107 lbs. of potash; while the unmanured was short 165 lbs. nitrogen, 37 lbs. of potash, and in excess 37 lbs. phosphoric acid.

Cow manure has been estimated to be worth \$2.21 per ton, and swine \$3.29 per ton.

These figures need no addition to prove that farmers should be more careful in saving and raising home made manures. Not only are they far cheaper, but more lasting.

Baltimore Business Directory.

- Accountant.** Expert Accountant. Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.
- Agricultural Implements.** Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.
- Attorney at Law.** Broker in Business Opportunities, G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'ld'g
- Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's.** Merryman & Patterson, 11 S. Charles
- Baltimore Transfer Co.** 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, baggage & Freight
- Business College.** School of Shorthand, Typewriting, C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles
- Barber's Supplies.** (Largest House South.) M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore
- S. L. Lamberd Co.,** Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.
- Grain Drills.** Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.
- Grain Drills.** Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.
- Carriage Builders,** Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Boundery Aves.
- Chemicals & Fertilizers.** R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent 102 S. Charles St.
- Mass. Benefit Ass'n,** P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building.
- Engineers & Machinists.** C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.
- Funeral Directors,** Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.
- Cole's Hotel,** Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate. Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts
- Carrollton Hotel.** Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.
- Maltby House.** American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.
- Hatter.** James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.
- House and Sign Painters,** Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.
- House and Sign Painters** Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.
- Leather & Shoe Findings.** J. A. McCambridge & Co. 118 S. Calvert St.
- Lumber Dealers.** Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St
- Patent Fire Pots.** Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'f'g Co., 800 E. Pratt.
- Pattern & Model Makers,** Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holliday St.
- Plummer and Gas Fitter,** J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.
- Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,** J. E. Norman & Co. 421 Exchange Pl.
- Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers.** (Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light
- Sample Trunks & Cases.** L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.
- Veterinarian** Wm. Dougherty D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

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All letters should be addressed,

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6th Month. JUNE. 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	7	6	0.0 A.M.	New Moon	22	4	50.8 P.M.
Last Quar.	15	6	27.8 A.M.	First Quar.	29	9	0.7 A.M.
Apogee	13	9	A.M.	Perigee	25	6	A.M.

FESTIVALS.

Whit Sunday	June 2.
Trinity Sunday	June 9.
Corpus Christi	June 13.
St. John Baptist	June 24.
Summer begins	June 21.

WEEDS.

The Farmers' Bulletin 28, of the Agricultural Department, is on the subject of "Weeds; and how to kill them." This is one of the great subjects of interest to all cultivators of the soil. In the introduction the Botanist Coville estimates the damage of weeds to the farmers of the United States to be tens of millions of dollars every year. Of course this is but a rough estimate, as it is impossible to approach any just amount in the calculations of the best statisticians. The bulletin is from the pen of the assistant botanist of the Department, Lyster H. Dewey, and any

farmer can obtain it by sending a request on a postal card to the U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

The value of this bulletin is in the help it gives towards recognizing the weeds, they are illustrated, when they first appear in garden or field, and then the best method to use in exterminating them. In ordinary crops, the plow, the cultivator and the hoe, are kept busy, and still the weeds take largely of the nourishment provided for the crop.

The greatest source of protection is undoubtedly such labor as will prevent the weeds from going to seed; but the methods of securing this, in an easy and effectual way, are what the farmer most needs. This Bulletin 28 goes especially into this subject and should be thoroughly studied. The list of one hundred weeds, with the place of greatest injury, the time of flower and seed and the method for their destruction, is particularly valuable. Many of these, although of little injury this year or in this vicinity, may be of great injury in the future.

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATION.

The Farmers of Maryland should remember that the nominations for Governor by the State Conventions of the political parties are the important events. The election which follows only determines which of the nominees shall actually hold the office.

The farmers do not want a governor whose interests and sentiments are wholly opposed to the interests of the farmers. No one should fail to be at the primaries and secure through them such nominees as may bring to a halt the downward tendency of all farm products. We do not believe that it is the duty of any farmer to support a candidate, whose every utterance is opposed to relieving agriculture of the burdens which the demonitization of silver has brought upon it. Monometallists may talk of sound money, as if gold was the only money that could be sound; but gold has always been the money of the rich, and will always have the wealthy and creditor classes as its supporters; while silver is the money of humanity at large and is just as certainly sound money as is gold. It is only demonetizing silver that makes it now at a discount; demonetize gold in favor of silver and gold would rapidly be at a discount. The proportion of silver in the world as compared with gold is no greater than in the days past, when silver was fully coined and was at a premium. Those were the farmer's prosperous times, and farmers should remember it now.

We want a man who, if not himself a farmer, is nevertheless fully in harmony with the farmer's sentiments and interests. If we are true to ourselves we can

have such a man nominated by the leading political parties and it will be to our great advantage.

HARVESTING.

In Southern Maryland harvesting usually commences as early as the last of June, but as a general rule in this latitude, the true harvest season may be said to commence sometimes during the first week in July. It is now very close upon us, and already the waving fields are assuming the golden hue and the thoughtful farmer is speculating upon results and how best to save his acreage of wheat. There are a few suggestions concerning the harvest which we think worthy of laying before our many readers.

1. The Harvest Force. Nothing more strongly indicates the intelligent farmer than his capacity to measure the amount of labor required for the work on hand. It should be ample for all purposes, and should be so employed as to expedite the work, so that the operations of cutting, raking, binding and shocking shall be going on simultaneously. A full force with a reserve at hand to be used in case of necessity, is the wisest plan to act on; but any excess of field hands, beyond what is really needed, is simply a loss of money. The largest force that possibly can be employed, so as to put the harvest through in the shortest possible space of time, is what is most to be recommended. In cutting and gathering the crops slowly, rains may come, and other contingencies may arise which will add largely to the labor and expense, and especially so if the force employed is inadequate to the proper prosecution of the work.

2. Harvest Implements. These should be of the very best kind. On very many large farms the latest improved reapers and mowers are used; but there are still many farms, whose acres are few and whose means are limited, where the cradle and the scythe are yet the principal harvest implements. Whether the latest combined machines or the less expensive implements are employed, it is in the highest degree economical that they should be thoroughly well made, and of the very best quality.

3. Time of cutting grain. The best time for cutting grain is when the grain has acquired the consistence of stiff dough, and can be kneaded between the thumb and forefinger. Grain so cut is plump and heavy. Left until it is entirely ripe, it shrinks, and there is more or less loss from shattering of the seed and from broken heads. Moreover, it has been proven by repeated experiments that wheat cut before it is fully ripe will yield 12 per cent. more flour than the same grain if cut when dead ripe.

The New York World on May 24th had special reports from over 300 correspondents in all the States, representing the great grain belt districts of the U. S., in regard to the sensational reports circulated by speculators, etc., that the crop of wheat for this year was mostly ruined. The World says:

These reports show that on the vast wheat farms of the Northwest, in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the wheat crop is not only not injured; but actually is in better than the average condition. "Never better" is a significantly frequent expression of the correspondents from that

section of the country. A crop than which there was "never better" in the Dakotas must be a very big crop indeed.

From the southern section of the wheat belt there comes a different story. Kansas reports indicate less than half a crop. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio chinch bugs, rust and other ills have aided the frost in doing extensive damage to wheat. Missouri and Michigan also report heavy losses.

On the Pacific slope, which is becoming one of the largest wheat-producing sections in the country, all reports agree that the crop is above the average.

Taking the whole wheat belt, together with the Pacific slope, it seems clear from these reports that the present prospect is for at least an average crop. Favorable conditions and an increased crop in the vast fields of the Northwest will easily make up for the lessened crops in the diminished wheat area of the Central States.

Fast Walking Horses for the Farmer.

Any good breed of trotting horses, or any horse which has thoroughbred blood in its veins, can by practice be made to walk fast. No common bred animal can be made a fast walker. A fast walker is made by careful exercise in that gait, and it is a delightful one for a traveler if his steed walks 4 to 5 miles an hour. It is also very important to the farmer to have a fast walking team; but it depends much on the rider or driver whether a horse ever attains this highly esteemed quality.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897.

Notes from Headquarters.

As an evidence of good faith which the people of Baltimore have in the success of the Exposition, we note the following subscriptions by Organizations of a fraternal and benevolent character, the fund to be invested being that of the organizations, and not of the individual members, to-wit: The musical Union of Baltimore, \$100.00, Dodge Post No. 44 G. A. R., \$100.00, Catholic Benevolent Legion, \$100.00, Bricklayers' Union, \$500.00, German Beneficial Organization of Homestead, \$200.00, Total, \$1000.00.

The Junior O. U. A. M., will ask that a day shall be set apart during the Exposition to be known as "Mechanics' Day," and it is expected this Organization will erect a school building in which they will make an exhibit exemplifying the purposes of the order.

The publicity given by the newspapers to the Exposition of 1897 has served to bring Baltimore more prominently before the people of the United States than any other public event connected with the history of the city, and the people of this country are better able than ever before to appreciate the advantages of Baltimore as a residence, manufacturing and commercial city.

General Manager Brackett has made an estimate of the fence required to inclose Clifton Park for the purpose of the Baltimore Exposition in 1897. Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five feet of fence will be required. Ten entrances are to be provided, which is five more than at the Chicago Exposition.

The Exposition is being well advertised throughout the United States as is evidenced by the following from the Grand Forks North Dakota News: "Baltimore sits a noble queen of commerce and industry, one of the finest seaports in the World and in this event will attract to her what is due to her from the world."

For the Maryland Farmer.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION NOTES.

Opens September 18, Closes December 31, 1895.

At a meeting of the directors, it was decided to have a live stock exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The matter was considered very carefully, because of the heavy expense involved, and it was held that a large proportion of the visitors would have a direct interest in live stock or anything pertaining to agriculture, and the exhibit must be had, regardless of the expense. The display will begin in October, about three weeks after the opening of the Exposition, and will continue until near the close. Inquiries from many States indicate a very wide interest in this exhibit, and it is expected to be one of the best ever gotten together.

Connecticut has provided by an appropriation of \$7,000 for an exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition. Like Massachusetts, Connecticut is famous for its mechanical genius, and its display will be well worth seeing.

General Traffic Manager Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, states that in all probability the Atlantic Coast Line will erect a special building of its own, filled with exhibits of the resources of the country traversed by the line.

The Committee on Ceremonial Days of the Cotton States and International Exposition has been arranging dates for State days. One day will be devoted to each State, and the people will be especially invited to attend the Exposition on those days. A list of dates will be issued in a short time. Almost every day in October will be taken by some national convention.

The telegraph brings the important intelligence that the New York legislature has adopted Governor Morton's suggestion and voted \$25,000 for a building and exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition. A strong commission of ladies and gentlemen will be appointed and Mrs. Morton will head the list of ladies.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence. Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry. Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co. Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'g.
Bridgeton, N.J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets,
Cleveland Nursery Co. Rio Vista, Va

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

For the Maryland Farmer.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD
TEACHING.

Several times during the past we have had occasion to speak of the practical teaching which we believe should be given in the public schools of our State and especially in our country public schools.

We feel more and more, as the years go by, that it will be really a blessing when all the principal lessons which belong to country life can be taught in their elementary phases to the children. Enough of the knowledge of trees should be imparted so that every child could tell them by name at sight. They become familiar with those with which they come into daily contact no doubt; although we have many a time asked country lads the names of trees before their homes, and found them not able to give even the common name of spruce, or Norway pine, or hemlock—they were all “pines.” When we came to the different species of maples, it was the same, or of birches, or of oaks. A single name would cover all the different species. When trees of only an occasional use were pointed out, they “did not know,” or they “couldn’t tell.”

This can certainly be taught to the youngest child, for in our kindergarten schools this is done to perfection, so that whether in the leaf, or in the bare state of winter, the child will tell promptly the ordinary English name at a glance.

The same knowledge should be given, not in a botanical study, but in a practical common sense way, in reference to all the plants, vegetables, flowers and

A million little microbes
Were dancing in the sun;
There came a bitter, killing frost,
And then there was but one.
This lonely little microbe
Pouted his little lip,
And said; “I wish I, too, were dead,
Because I’ve lost my grip.”

weeds, which belong to the daily life of our children in the country. Half of us, grown to manhood, are not able to tell readily the names of the different grasses which we may find in almost any wild pasture. I do not mean the botanical names; but the ordinary names of them.

W.

The Oleander.

The Oleander is surely a thing of great beauty. No plant is easier to manage, the flowers are so pretty in both form and color and possess a fragrance of their own, therefore making it most desirable in every respect.

The plant will thrive and bloom in almost every kind of soil. The best results, however, are obtained by using good, rich leaf mould. While growing it requires an abundance of water, and when about to bloom should be given waterings of liquid manures occasionally. This will insure an abundance of large, perfect and brilliant flowers.

It may be set in the open ground in spring and in the fall dug up, carefully keeping as much dirt as possible about the roots; placed in a tub and then transferred to the cellar for the winter.

This plant is so easily grown that no flower lover should be without it, all they require being good soil and liberal watering when needed.—*Scientific American*.

Mushrooms Poisoned by Manure.

The London Lancet, the leading medical journal of England, makes a curious suggestion in regard to the poison of mushrooms, which, it says, being grown in manure, is apt to absorb the poisonous

gases which escape from it during the fermentation, and thus collect on the plates of the cap of the fungus. For it further says, "plants take up into themselves the very stuff modified, on which they grow." This is a new idea and explanation of the poisoning by fungi, and it may be quite possible that there are cases of poisoning by actual mushrooms, if this absorption of poisonous matter from the fermenting manure is possible, which it easily may be.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MANURES FOR THE GARDEN.

It is probably well known to all really practical gardeners that the manures which belong to the farm are those which will do best service for all the garden crops. It requires the best of knowledge to make artificial fertilizers profitable, under any circumstances; and unless a farmer is skilled in chemical knowledge, or has had a very wide experience through years of trial, he cannot make a paying crop even on his farm by their use. This is one of those cases in which the old saying applies in its full force; "A little learning is a dangerous thing." A little learning about nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, so that the words may be spoken glibly, with a little understanding of their action on plant growth, is highly dangerous, in that it is the incentive to use chemicals without sufficient knowledge to insure profitable results.

But, in any case, the best garden manures are from the cow stable and the hog pen. They are not of that heating nature which will destroy, as is often the case in the stable manure

from horses; nor does it drive all the force of the plants to stem growth and foliage, instead of fruit, as does the more concentrated manure of sheep and poultry. It is on this account that when the manures from the cattle and hogs are lacking, the compost of sods and rich soil with the droppings of sheep, poultry and horse manure is next in order of value.

Although chemists have generally decided that poudrette properly prepared is not deleterious when used on garden crops, we hesitate to recommend its use and greatly prefer such fertilizers as we know the soil will wholly and effectually purify from all offensive elements. We have read reports of great epidemics of typhus fever as the results of uncovering beds of poudrette after years of burial, and we have a prejudice which will not yield even to the arguments of chemists.

The best manures, however, may often be largely supplemented by turning under green crops, of which crimson clover seems among the most profitable. Nature's method of enriching the soil by the gradual deposit of disintegrated rock, the fall and decay of foliage, and a constant shading and mulching of the soil, is the lesson we should all learn. Not that we should simply wait on nature; but by hearty co-operation with her ways we can give to the ground a richness and power which will be all that our hearts can desire.

If you are in need of fine quality picture frames, moderate prices. See J. W. Frizzle, 752 W. Baltimore St.

Hall, Headington & Co., 106 N. Charles street, for summer mattings, floor linens, &c.

A Carriage Repository.

The Maryland Agricultural Company, to accommodate their city trade especially, have opened at 407 N. Howard Street a large and well appointed carriage repository. As we are always interested in all the improvements connected with agricultural firms, we have taken the opportunity to visit this establishment. We found there not only a large variety of vehicles suitable for city use; but many just as well adapted to use in the country. Even the first class farm wagons were well represented. The basement and first and second floors of the large warehouse were well filled with stock which will commend itself at once to lovers of beautiful and substantial road equipages. In looking for useful as well as for stylish turnouts we advise our readers to pay this establishment a visit.

It is authoritatively stated that soap suds will destroy cut worms when everything else has failed. Word comes to us that the hot weather has effectually destroyed the cut worms in some sections.

Long Life

to leather: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

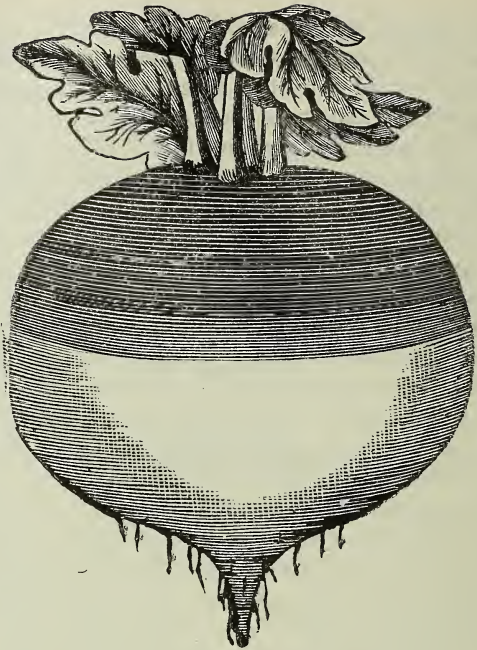
VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

TURNIPS.

Bolgiano's celebrated Turnip seeds are needed for great crops. Theirs are truly pedigree seeds grown from roots of their own superior stocks. They are sold at John Bolgiano & Co's new seed warehouse, 21 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, where all are invited to call.

Small Fruits.

In very many cases, we learn on enquiry at the wharves, strawberries will not bring enough to pay the freights and commission men—hundreds of crates of nice berries going for two cents a box. Every year gives evidence that the best small fruits for profit are currants; we have never yet had occasion to record a glutted market of this fruit.



For the Maryland Farmer.

**UNITED STATES PATENTS
GRANTED RECENTLY.**

Relating to Agricultural Implements:

Reported for the Maryland Farmer,

By Chandlee & Chandlee, Washington. D. C.

538,692 Harrow. Thos. P. Navin, Mitchell, S. D.

538,747 Cultivator. Marshall & Arch. Sattley, Springfield, Ill.

539,036 Cutter-bar for Mowing Machines. Ort Cook, Hutchinson, Kan.

539,069 Seed-planter. Jos. A. Mengal, McKeanburg, Pa.

539,081 Corn-husking Machine. E. A. Partelow, Conquest, N. Y.

539,082 Corn-sheller. A. H. Patch, Clarksville, Tenn.

539,223 Cultivator. F. A. Head, Rock Island, Ill.

539,237 Bearing for Thrashing-cylinder shafts, M. T. Reeves, Columbus, Ind.

539,267 Corn-planter A. J. & J. W. McGuire, Burrows, Ind.

Photography.

Among the very best houses in Baltimore is the photographic establishment of Jas. S. Cummins, 106 N. Charles st. Their work has stood the test of years of competition, and still holds the front rank. Our readers cannot find more satisfactory service in our country.

Mr. James Bond, of Baltimore, has been very successful with his new strawberry the "Tennessee Prolific." The berries are of large size, 33 filling a quart measure. Mr. Bond has a large farm in Anne Arundel Co., and is making a specialty of fine fruits.

B. C. & A. R. R.

About the middle of June this company will add a Sunday train to and from Ocean city. Their present revised summer schedule should be examined by our readers. It is revised up to date.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Frederick county will have a full wheat crop.

The cut worm is doing much damage with the crops of Kent county.

Next year will be the centennial of Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County.

Howard County tax rate is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents against 71 cents on the \$100 last year.

An electric road is proposed from Princess Anne to Deals Island.

The peach outlook is considered fair in Caroline county this season.

Anne Arundel County tax rate for 1895 is 65c. on the \$100, two cents less than last year.

Mr. Phillips, of Wicomico county, seeded 96 acres of scarlet clover last year. Scarlet clover is a great improver of the land.

Mr. W. Checkly Shaw, a prominent banker of Baltimore, has been elected President of the Georgia Southern and Florida R. R.

The B. & O. R. R. Company has placed an order for 300 new refrigerator cars, and two 95 ton Electric locomotives, the largest ever built.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic R. R. Company, has ordered two new locomotives and a solid train of chair coaches for use on its Ocean City route.

Col. Phillip W. Downs, of Denton, Caroline county, died June 1st. Col. Downs was a lawyer of prominence and a large successful farmer. His age was 57 years.

To such of our readers who require window sashes for flies and mosquitoes go to Kinkleys, 926 Pennsylvania Avenue who has a large supply on hand at cheap prices.

Compressed air for the propulsion of steel railway cars will be tried in Baltimore. It has been a great success in Westfield, Mass. John B. McDonald, of Messrs. Ryan & McDonald, is President of the Company.

The Peninsula includes the entire State of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of

Maryland, and two counties of Virginia. This whole section of Country, about 6000 square miles, is a veritable Eden and blessed with greater waters than the Eden of Asia, which was bounded by only four rivers.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company, began June 1st, selling excursion tickets to Claiborne and Ocean City. Two trains daily except Sunday each way, 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. from Baltimore and 6.45 a. m. and 5 p. m. from Ocean City. For sale at Baltimore Street Ticket Office.

John R. Kenly, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, will sail for Europe, June 12th, to attend the World's Railroad Convention which commences in London June 26th. Mr. Kenly will represent his company at the convention. Mr. Kenly is a native of Baltimore, served in the Confederate army, and has long been identified with the Railroad interests of the country.

The Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution have completed arrangements with the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn, New York, for the erection of a \$3,000 granite monument in Prospect Park, in honor of Maryland's "400" in the Battle of Long Island. The dedication will take place August 27th, with important public demonstrations and military ceremonies. General Horace Porter, of New York, will be the orator on the occasion.

Mr. Robert G. Nicholson, of near Chertown, after several year's tests of the virtues of scarlet clover as a fertilizer, continues it as a soil-enricher, and has just turned under a splendid growth in his peach orchard. Mr. Nicholson states that his experience with the clover has been eminently satisfactory, though he has never used it for pasturing purposes. A number of other progressive farmers in the county have also experimented in the same direction. Many advocates of the new clover claim that it is destined to revolutionize farming in certain sections.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
 When life flows by like a song,
 But the woman worth while is the woman
 who'll smile
 When everything goes wrong,
 For the test of the heart is trouble;
 And it always comes with years,
 And the smile that is worth the praise
 of earth
 Is the smile that shines through tears.
 —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

For the Maryland Farmer.

TRUE AND TRIED RECEIPTS.

BY AUNT EMILY.

Boiled Ham Baked. Wash a ham clean and put to soak over night. In the morning scrape it and put over the fire in water enough to cover it, boil about four or five hours on the back of the stove or range. Remove from the water, and skin. Have some bread crumbs ready and rub in all over the outside, put in a dripping pan and bake one hour. Then sprinkle in spots with white pepper. Let it get perfectly cold before cutting. Very nice.

Broiled Chicken. Spring chickens are the only ones tender enough to broil. After dressing cut up at every joint. Let it lie in salt in the ice chest or cellar to become firm. Broil over coals from ten to fifteen minutes, turn frequently until well browned and tender, serve on a hot plate well buttered. Pepper and salt to taste.

Smothered Chickens. Take two or three spring chickens. After dressing, split down the back, and put into a dripping pan in the oven. The wings should be turned under and the legs crossed and tied. A half teacup of water goes in the pan with them. Prepare a baste of one spoonful of butter one half teaspoonful of salt a little pepper and one tablespoonful of flour stirred in a coffee cupful of water. Baste often; and keep the breast side up

all the time. They should brown nice. After taking them up, add one teacupful of sweet milk to the baste left in the pan, with a half teacupful in which a teaspoonful of flour is wet up. Put on top the stove to thicken. Season to taste, and serve in a gravy boat.

Rice. Wash a small teacupful of rice, and put in the upper boiler of the farina kettle, add one half teaspoonful of salt, and fill up with cold water, set just in front of the pipe on the range and let it cook slowly without stirring for three hours. If the water boils out, pour in enough to keep the upper boiler full. Always fill up with hot water. Serve with a sauce made with one fourth pound of butter, and as much white coffee sugar or powdered sugar as it will take up. When thoroughly beaten together season with nutmeg or a few drops of vanilla.

Possibly there may be a return to flounces such as were worn in 1850.

All the New York girls and matrons of fashion now carry walking canes.

Impossible to get sleeves too big down to the elbow, or too small below it.

The collection of old lace belonging to the Princess of Wales is worth \$150,000.

Two-inch bands of double face satin ribbon bind the new skirts, instead of velvetene.

Chemises have come in to stay, and are used a great deal in place of the corset cover and the short undershirt.

The prettiest summer parasols are of white taffeta, with white enamel ribs and handles. Moire is as much favored this year as it was last for the substantial parasol.

Petticoats must give the good flare necessary to Summer dresses, and have a full Spanish flounce all around, then the back covered with six inch ruffles from band to hem.

Ecru grass linen is another fashionable material for summer wear.

Wide plaid ribbons are to be greatly in vogue as sashes for the summer frocks.

The shoes sold average a quarter size larger since "Trilby" became the rage.

A Zouave slip bodice made of lengths of lace and lawn is used in place of a corset cover.

Mohair dresses are extremely fashionable, the French women are going wild over them.

Spotted black silk muslin is a dainty Parisian fabric that has just appeared in the market.

Lavender bags, similar to those our grandmothers used, are in vogue for hanging in clothes presses.

Bastiste is the most fashionable of summer materials for trimming gowns. it comes in all colors, and launders nicely.

The use of white dotted muslin will be enormous this season. For young girls it is the prettiest Summer gown that can be designed.

The best part of the house and the best part of everything in it must be for the comfort and use and health of those who make up the home.

Light curtains have a vexatious way of flying out open windows, or across the room; this may be remedied by small weights sewed into the hem.

One of the distinguishing features of the butterfly bows, that are to trim so many of this summer's gowns is that they will be all loops and no ends.

Spring wraps are a vexation with the enormous sleeves, and really capes are the only form of covering that does not crush what it should protect.

Chamois gloves are already to the fore for summer wear; these gloves should only be bought in the good qualities, as others are a snare and delusion.

Those collars that looked as if they were to be ever with us—the kind that stood out in ends or butterfly bows, at the back and sides—are finally shelved.

The Gotham girl may be fickle in some things, but to the shirt waist she remains

true. This spring and summer these convenient waists, will be more the vogue than ever.

A very trifling and yet important thing that every woman should know is, that it is exceedingly inelegant in rising from a chair to raise herself by pressure on the arms. Unless she is old or infirm she should rise without assistance.

Girls Should Learn

How to arrange the parlor or library.

To say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

To dress for comfort and health, as well as appearance.

How to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

To make the sleeping room the neatest room in the house.

How to cultivate flowers and make and keep the kitchen garden.

To regard morals and habits, and not money, in selecting their associates.

To observe the old rule: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

The important truism, that the more they live within their income the more they will save, and the farther they will get away from the poorhouse.

A Dublin man contributed the following old verse to a London Society which was discussing the subject of the Origin of Woman:

When Eve brought woe to all mankind

Old Adam called her woe man;

But when she woo'd with love so kind

He then pronounced it woo man.

But when with folly and with pride

Their husband's pockets trimming,

The ladies were so full of whims,

That people called them whim men.

A correspondent says: "I am a twenty year old daughter of a farmer—I can cook a meal, make my own dresses, work in the garden, play on the piano, do the week's washing, and love father and mother."

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammon. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa.. White Fowls—Polish, Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md.. 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans: Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

For the Maryland Farmer.

POULTRY AS A BUSINESS.

We have constant enquiries as to the method to be adopted to commence the poultry business, and as to how many chickens should be obtained to start the business successfully. In the minds of those not experienced these seem to be the two main questions, which, if fully comprehended, would decide them at once to enter upon the business.

The object seems to be to realize a cash income of about \$1000, and to have an easy and pleasant life. How can this be done in the chicken business?

Figures in the chicken business are very unreliable, and it is the height of folly to go into any statistical proof of profits to be obtained from any particular number of hens. Profits are so dependent on circumstances with which we are wholly unacquainted that figures will almost invariably "lie."

In commencing, however, it is important to choose one breed of pure-bred poultry, and "stick" to that breed through "thick and thin." The selection should be a breed that will be good for market, good for egg production, good for caponizing, and the best as hardy, healthful chickens.

You may ask, why pure-bred and only one breed? We are considering the matter from the business stand point, and should take every profitable item into our calculation. If of one-breed only, you can keep it pure, and by not allowing any other breed on the premises you can always warrant the purity of the stock you sell, and your sales of first class purity are always at a good price and should be taken into the account from a business outlook. The same may be said of the eggs you may sell for hatching, they will command a high figure. The eggs you send to market will be those laid by hens not mated and therefore barren. The chickens you send to market will be capons, and "culls" always dressed, so that your stock may be No. 1.

Another source of profit from a flock, so kept, is from the county and poultry fairs. The premiums come for the best cock, the best hen, the best cockeral, the best pullet, the best pair, the best trio, the best breeding pen. If your attention is devoted to one breed, you will always stand a good chance of premiums in that class, and will have enough extra fine stock to send a full line.

In choosing for market poultry, let your breed have the best or most taking points for the community which you are to supply. At present the market call is for yellow legs and yellow skinned poultry. This is of course merely a prejudice, but from a business point of view, you should conform in your selection of a breed to these points. They are the most profitable because most sought after by those who buy; and you are after those who buy.

As to egg production, you can with

the above particulars secure a breed, which, if not the most prolific, are still very good egg producers; and when all the other points are taken into consideration there is not enough difference in the very best egg producers to offset the other advantages—especially those of capons, broilers and marketable carcasses. In fact, after many years' experience, we have found the common dunghill mixture of poultry as prolific in eggs as the famous Leghorns, in very many instances; but eggs are only one of the items which enter into the business of poultry keeping, and it would not be well to sink all the other sources of profit in the mere pursuit for eggs.

Now, we begin to feel that we should answer how many are needed for a thousand dollars of net income yearly. In the first year, you are only a learner, and do not expect any material profit in dollars and should have a dozen hens and one good cock, raising from them all the stock you may require for future use. You should, during this year, read carefully some good poultry paper and ask of its editor all the questions concerning your poultry which may at all puzzle you, and the year should give you a great fund of personal experience in your chosen business.

The second year should be moderately profitable on a stock of two hundred or three hundred hens, and then the third year a thousand hens should give you a net profit of from one thousand to three thousand dollars if you are able to take advantage of all the sources of profit. These sources of profit are as follows: 1. Sale of pure bred stock; 2. Sale of pure-bred eggs; 3. Exhibits, premiums and sales at fairs; 4. Sale of broilers in

the spring and early summer; 5. Sale of capons, which average from twenty to thirty cents a pound ordinarily; 6. Sale of eggs; 7. Sale of dressed poultry; 8. Sale of feathers; 9. Sale of manure. To these might be added miscellaneous sales growing out of your experience of the needs of poultry, which you could supply to those not so extensively engaged in the business. H. R. W.

Meginnis.

This old "Established House" has thirty years of experience in making gentlemen's shirts and underwear. We call our subscribers' attention to this well known house, makers of all kinds of shirts. See advertisement, page 3.



250,000
"TIGER"
RAKES
IN USE.

Largest Rake Factory
in the World.

If you see our name or the Tiger's Head on an implement

YOU KNOW IT'S GOOD.

We want you to know all about
THE FAMOUS TIGER LINE
OF IMPLEMENTS.

Cut this out and mail to us when you write for catalogue describing our Rakes, Harrows, Tedders, Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Mowers, Drills, Corn and Bean Planters, Transplanters and the rest. **DO IT NOW,** F 12

Stoddard Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

**WHAT WE
SAY WE DO
WE DO DO**

The things we forget!

What untold mischief these do cause us all!

Perhaps you have a half-formed notion of buying a binder, reaper or mower—and it's not a McCormick.

You decide upon a machine which, you remember, showed up very favorably in a draft test—but you forget what sort of a "test" it was.

You remember the agent said his machine "is just as good as the McCormick."

You remember the McCormick is a little higher in price—

But you forget that the

M^cGORMICK

was on hand ready to meet any and all competition in the World's Fair field tests—tests in which all American machines were urged to take part.

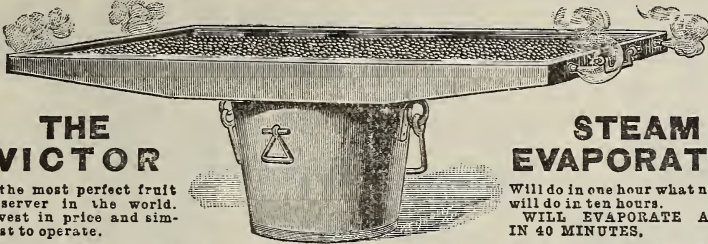
You forget that the machine you think of buying did not obtain its draft figures in these tests with the McCormick—in the same field and under the same conditions.

You forget that the McCormick is higher priced only because of its higher quality.

Write the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, or call on their local agent.

**WHAT WE
SAY WE DO
WE DO DO**

WANTED { FRUITS, BERRIES EVAPORATED AND VEGETABLES.



THE VICTOR

Is the most perfect fruit preserver in the world. Lowest in price and simplest to operate.

STEAM EVAPORATOR

Will do in one hour what no other will do in ten hours.
WILL EVAPORATE APPLES IN 40 MINUTES.

AGENTS { A FORTUNE IN EVERY COUNTY. } WANTED SELLS AT SIGHT.

Here is a Good One.

Madisonville, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I am forced to make an apology to you, since having thoroughly tested your machine. I was so positive that you were "gulling the public" with your broad statements that I could not help saying to you frankly that I would not believe your published statements, until I was thoroughly convinced by actual experiment. I am not only convinced, but must acknowledge that I have a great deal to learn yet, and I shall never again write any concern a smart letter. I tested apples, peaches, cherries and several other things, and they came out perfectly in so short a time, that I could hardly believe the work after seeing it. I am going to put my whole time in selling them. I have engaged about 60 machines. You may ship me 25 more at once. I can sell 800 to 1,000 in this county.

W. E. ARNOLD.

Hamersville, Ohio.

Gents:—I will sell one thousand machines in Brown Co. The more I test the Victor the better I like it. You may ship me twelve more at once.

G. W. SHINKLE.

VICTOR STEAM EVAPORATOR CO., Cincinnati, O.

Send for Canvassing Outfit,

Mention this paper



Cures Disease at Home Without Medicine.



Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

Mr. Joseph B. Seth,

100 East Lexington Street.

(Everybody Knows Him.)

Says: "I have used the Electropoise since May, 1892, in my family with very satisfactory results, in nervous troubles and Insomnia. It is of great benefit in toning up the system and gives beneficial results in many ways.

For Sale or Rent, and for Information Address

Dr. J. J. WILLIAMS,

328 N. Charles Street,

Baltimore, Md.

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT,

You can leave Grand Central Station, the very centre of the city.

For Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, in a magnificently equipped train,

Via the New York Central,
The Great Four-track Trunk Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at
Grand Central Station, New York.

Connecting the east and west,
by the New York Central Lines,

Chicago is only 24 hours away;
Cincinnati 22; St. Louis 30.

Eleven through trains each day,
Practically a train every hour, via

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

THE GREEN MOUSE,

East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J & B L. WAGNER

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacies that land and water furnish, in

Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.



WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

C. F. FISKE & Co.,

317 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md

Readers throughout the Country who wish to communicate with the

BALTIMORE

Centennial Association,

can address any of the Gentlemen whose names appear on the list below.

President, LLOYD L. JACKSON,

{ DANIEL C. GILMAN,

{ ALEXANDER BROWN

Vice-Presidents. { JOHN E. HURST,

{ C. MORTON STEWART

Secretary, GEORGE C. WEDDERBURN,

Treasurer, ROBERT C. DAVIDSON,

Solicitor, EDWIN HARVE SMITH,

Acting Manager, FRED BRACKETT.

OFFICE:

101 WEST SARATOGA STREET.

USUAL PRICE, \$15.00. AERMOTOR Price \$7.50



The **AERMOTOR ANTI-FREEZING THREE-WAY** break, has a very large air chamber, has a very large spout opening, and can be furnished by any dealer this side of the Rocky Mountains Aermotor agent for them. It is always better to go to an Aermotor As a rule he is a first-class, live, reliable, wide-awake fellow; that is in our entire list of thousands of agents, you can find one slow, stupid, behind-the-

FORCE PUMP has

has a windmill shut-off at the above price.

Of course, it is better to go to an agent for anything you may want which he handles.

he is an Aermotor agent. It is doubtful if, the reason times fellow. We furnish also a **SPECIAL**

AERMOTOR FORCE PUMP AT \$4.50, BETTER THAN USUALLY SOLD AT \$8 OR \$10. Send for our Pump Catalogue. Buy nothing but an Aermotor Pump, and do not pay more than Aermotor prices for it. We protect the public. We furnish it good goods at low prices. We have established twenty branch houses in order that it may get goods cheaply and promptly. You consult your own interests by insisting on not only Aermotor prices but Aermotor goods at Aermotor prices. *In another Aermotor ad.* **AERMOTOR CO., Chicago.**

few castings to lever attached,

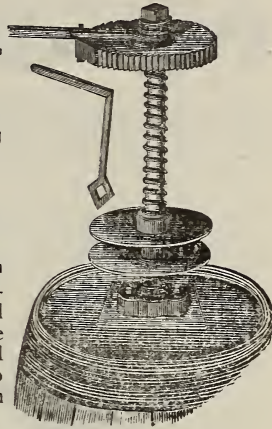
WANTED—Agents—Handle Aluminum Novelties and make money; sales quick; profit large; send 10c for sample; illustrated circulars free.

Aluminum Co., Eldon, Mo.

TOBACCO SCREWS.

To Tobacco Growers, Commission Merchants, Planters & Others.

All the different sizes and Styles, and of the most approved design made to order at my Iron Foundry.



JAMES BATES,

Cor. President and Pratt St, Baltimore, Md.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the *Scientific American*, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Warranted the Most Practical Machine Made



S BENNETT'S IMPROVED STUMP PULLER.

Sent anywhere in the U. S.

ON THREE DAYS' TRIAL

Screw, cable & hand power

LIFT 15 TO 150 TONS

3 styles 9 sizes. \$25 to \$150

Cat. with 1000 Rec. Free

H. L. Bennett & Co.

WESTERVILLE, O.

In a recent advertisement we told of our very superior all steel hand and power feed cutter to be offered at

\$10 worth \$40

Another ad. tells of the process of galvanizing and its indispensable pre-erative qualities. We also will give you the experience of two representative business firms of Illinois, one of whom has sold 400 and the other 500 Aermotors. In ad. No. 4 we quote a price on the best pumps made (hand, windmill, and irrigating) lower than was ever before dreamed of, and in ad. No. 5 we talk to you of steel galvanized tanks, with covers, at the unheard of price of 2 1/2 cents per gallon. This is cheaper than wood. They do not shrink, leak, rot, rust, or give taste to water. Read all of the Aermotor ads.

The Aermotor Company treats the public generously. While state legislatures are passing laws to secure repairs for farm machinery at reasonable prices, IT IS A FACT THAT THE AERMOTOR COMPANY HAS FOR THE YEAR 1905 BEEN COMPELLED TO RAISE ITS PRICES ON REPAIRS, BECAUSE SOME OF ITS CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ORDERING INDIVIDUAL PARTS TO MAKE UP COMPLETE MACHINES, SINCE IN THAT WAY THEY COULD GET A MACHINE CHEAPER THAN BY ORDERING IT ASSEMBLED. People are not compelled to buy machinery; they are compelled to buy repairs.

While state legislatures are passing laws to secure repairs for farm machinery at reasonable prices, IT IS A FACT THAT THE AERMOTOR COMPANY HAS FOR THE YEAR 1905 BEEN COMPELLED TO RAISE ITS PRICES ON REPAIRS, BECAUSE SOME OF ITS CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ORDERING INDIVIDUAL PARTS TO MAKE UP COMPLETE MACHINES, SINCE IN THAT WAY THEY COULD GET A MACHINE CHEAPER THAN BY ORDERING IT ASSEMBLED. People are not compelled to buy machinery; they are compelled to buy repairs. was in this respect sold so low that assembly the repairs and shine at less than the chine would cost. But not certain that they assembled in good shape, own reputation, the Aermotor Company has raised the price of certain repairs in future. Not only has the given the best goods at the low price of a machine, but a poor article at any price, but TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES THE COUNTRY IN ORDER GOODS EASILY ACCESSIBLE REPAIRS WITHIN EASY TO greatly increase this a matter of the greatest are purchasing machinery. a wise man will look to it to be had at reasonable cost. Our very low prices and high standards on everything connected with water supply and power production by wind, together with the accessibility of a full line of our goods and repairs, will be appreciated.



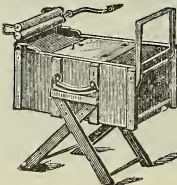
Aermotor Co., Chicago.



PINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings
N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Coatesville, Pa.

CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA
— CURED BY —
BLANEY'S AGUE MIXTURE
25CTS., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

F. M. BLANEY,
Pratt and Gilmore Street.



The Rocker Washer
has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of **100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR**, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description.

ROCKER WASHER CO.
FT. WAYNE, IND.
Liberal inducements to live agents

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.
FIT FOR A KING.



\$5. CORDOVAN,
FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S,
— EXTRA FINE —
\$2. \$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
— LADIES —
\$3. \$2.50 \$2. \$1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform, — stamped on sole.
From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Make Cows Pay.



Twenty cows and one **LITTLE GIANT Separator** will make more butter than 25 cows and no separator. Five cows will bring \$200 to \$300 and one separator will cost \$125. Five cows will eat a lot of feed; a separator eats nothing. Moral: Make the cow business pay by using a separator. Send for circulars.
P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
Rutland, Vt.

Chickens Thrive

if they're hatched in our **INCUBATOR**, brought up in our **BROODER**, fed with bone ground in our **BONE MILLS** and protected by our **POULTRY NETTING**. Everything simple and mechanically perfect. Illustrated catalog free.
THE COLUMBIAN MFG. CO., Greenfield, Ohio.

RED STAR CHEMICAL AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

Steam Flour Paste, For Paper Hangers and general manufacturing purposes. \$2.25 per bbl.; \$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; 75c 5-gallon pails. This paste will not sour, but if left for some length of time without disturbing it, will mould on top, but the mould can be taken off and the paste will be found sweet underneath.

Permanent Paste that never sours or moulds. \$3.00 per bbl.; \$1.75 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; \$1.00 5-gallon pails. Also put up in Tumblers. 10c per glass for office and general household use.

The Baltimore Cleaner for removing Grease or Paint Spots from Cloth, Silk, Carpets or Rugs. Endorsed by the leading clothing manufacturers, carpet and upholstery dealers. It removes spots instantly without injuring the fabric. 4oz bottle 25 cts; 1 pint bottle 60 cts; 1 quart bottle \$1; 1 gallon \$3.

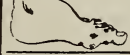

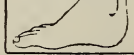
W. H. T. French Hair Dressing stops the hair from falling out, strengthens and promotes the growth, keeps it its natural color and gives it a beautiful, glossy appearance. It is not a hair dye, but the finest dressing in the world. Price 50c per bottle.

Columbian Shoe Blacking. Recommended by the Crawford Shoe Co., Darby & Co., Frank L. Knell and many others. Price 10c a Box, the largest box of blacking out.

Eureka Roach and Ant Powders will clean out the pests, as thousands in Baltimore will testify. Price 20 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Box.

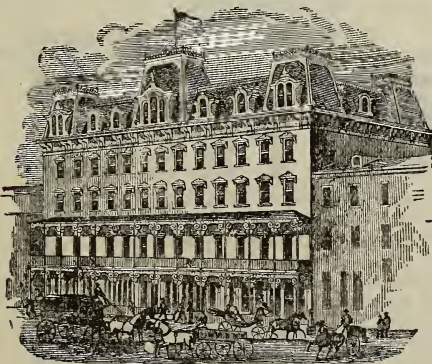
I. P. C. Pile Cure will cure any case of Piles, or money refunded. Price 50c. a Box.

Tuttle's Water Proof Furniture Polish gives a beautiful polish. Price 25c. per Bottle.

BEFORE	AND	AFTER
		
USING THE		CORN AND
BUNION		PLASTERS
Manufactured By		
W. H. TUTTLE & CO.		
304 N. Howard Street,		
BALTIMORE, MD.		
Mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents.		
For Sale by all Druggists.		

304 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

W. H. TUTTLE, & CO., Proprietors.



Maltby House,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The "MALTBY" is the only House in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O A. FOWLER, Manager.



BARKLEY
\$10.00 ROAD CARTS
 and upwards.
 For Style and Finish they
 can not be surpassed.

We also manufacture a complete line
 of **GOAT and DOG HARNESS** from
\$1.50 to \$12.50 per
 set. **GOAT or DOG**
CARTS from **\$4.00**
 to **\$7.00**. Write for
GOAT CATALOGUE.



BARKLEY
\$70. PHAETON

HARNESS

CARTS
 and **BUGGIES**

FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS.
 This cut shows our **\$5.50 Harness**
 which we make a specialty of and



For 22
 consecutive
 YEARS

DEFY COMPETITION
 Read our book of voluntary Testi-
 monials from our customers and see
 what they think
 of Barkley Goods
 and Business
 Methods. It will
 pay you to do so.
 We have
 manufactured and sold to dealers, **BUT NOW** we are selling
 direct to consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses
 and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices.
FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



BARKLEY
\$55.00 BUGGIES
 a Specialty. We guar-
 antee satisfaction.



BARKLEY
\$152. CABRIOLET



DR. CLINTON H. WRIGHT,

613 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md

(3 Doors from Arch).

Diseases of **WOMEN** and Children a specialty. All Diseases
 treated. Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia cured by the use of Electrical
 Massage. Wright's Female Pills, for Irregularities, \$2.00 per Box.
 Never Fail. Office Hours: 7-10 A. M. 1-3 P. M.: 5-8 P. M.

MARYLAND DRY CARPET CLEANING CO.,

202 E. CENTRE ST., Cor. CALVERT.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Hand cleaned on the floor.

Not necessary to remove furniture from the rooms.

Thoroughly cleaned, color restored, prices low.

Testimonials first class.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE RUGS.

Send Postal.

C. F. Stouffer, Manager.

A PIANO -AND- ORGAN BOOK FREE.

Our new Catalogue is a grand portfolio of all the latest and best styles of Organs and Pianos. It illustrates, describes, and gives manufacturers' prices on Organs from \$25.00 up, and Pianos from \$150 up. It shows how to buy at wholesale direct from the manufacturers, and save over 50 per cent.

THE CORNISH ORGANS AND PIANOS

Guaranteed for 25 yrs., have been played and praised for nearly 30 yrs.; to-day they are the most popular instruments made. Secure our **SPECIAL TERMS of Credit**, framed to suit the times. Remember this grand book is sent **FREE**. Write for it at once.

CORNISH & CO. (Estab. nearly 30 yrs.) Washington, N. J.

AFTER TREATMENT.



Over FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, her hair grown in less than one year by using

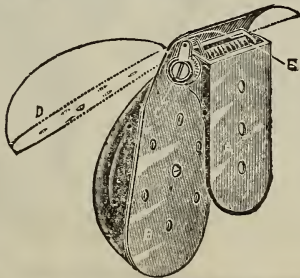
Dr. L. C. Olds' Celebrated Hair Grower.

Grows hair on bald heads, cures dandruff, thickens thin hair, grows moustache, makes hair soft and silky.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, at Druggists.

DR. I. L. FETTERHOFF, 905 N. Gilmor St.

DR. L. C. OLDS, 1723 W. Lanvale St.



TRUSSES

On Approval. 50 Styles.

Book on Cause, Treatment and Cure of Rupture MAILED FREE.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. BEST LEG. Wood or Rubber Foot, \$50 to \$70. Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Crutches, &c. Free Catalogue. State particulars. GEO. R. FULLER, U. S. Gov. Mfr., Box 2078, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE



25¢ SAVED MY LIFE

The old-fashioned and always reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 614 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine

FOR CHILDREN

that it was fifty years ago.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not keep it, send 25¢. for one bottle to

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

DR. M. CURBY BURKHARD'S

FEMALE PERIODICAL PILLS

LADIES, By special request from patients who cannot personally consult me, and being unable to prepare at short notice the Favorite Prescription as used by me during a practice of twenty-five years, have consented to supply

to you this celebrated Remedy for all Female irregularities and suppressions. These Pills are guaranteed six degrees stronger than any known medicine, yet so mild that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects that they can be safely called a never-failing regulator. Refuse all Patent Medicines and avoid delay by taking the prepared prescription of a Specialist in practice. Highly indorsed by thousands and recommended by prominent physicians. All orders supplied direct from office, 107 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md., or sent by mail, sealed, upon receipt of price, Five Dollars per box of fifty pills, (the only size) with full directions inclosed. Cut this out and preserve for reference.



The Zulauf Rupture Cure Co.,

Sure, Safe, Simple and Painless.

A cure guaranteed. No operation or detention from business. 30 years successful practice. A lady attends on ladies and children.

OFFICE

1023 W. Franklin Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of COLIC, ROTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPS IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

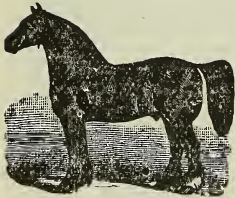
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"SHADELAND" THE MOST EXTENSIVE

Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment

IN THE WORLD



New Importations constantly arriving.

Rare Individual Excellence and Choicest Breeding.

Breeders and Importers of

Clydesdales,	Standard Bred Trotters
Percherons,	Carriage Horses,
French Drafts,	Saddle Horses,
English Shire,	Welsh Ponies,
Belgian Drafts,	Iceland Ponies,
Suffolks,	Shetland Ponies,
French Coachers,	Hoist in-Friesian,
Cleveland Bays,	Cattle
Hackneys,	Devon Cattle,

Also, Dealers in Real Estate.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing; Superior Qualities; Large Variety and Immense Collections; opportunity of Comparing Different Breeds; and Low Prices, because of Our unequalled Facilities, Extent of Business and Low Rates of transportation. No other Establishment in the World offers such advantages to the Purchaser. **PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY.** Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited. Circulars Free.

POWELL BROS., Shadeland, Crawford Co., Pa.

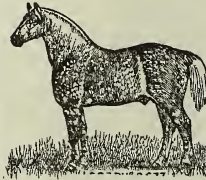
When writing please mention this paper.



BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

NOTICE! SOMETHING NEW!

Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.



Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered.

Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,

Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave.,

EVERYTHING FOR THE HORSE. Less than market prices

ESTABLISHED 1785.
SAMUEL HUNN'S SONS.
26 E. BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.

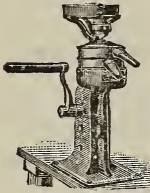


LARGE SALES Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency.

The L. B. SILVER CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.




Make Cows Pay.

What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pan skimming. Get a **SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR** and save it.

Send for Circulars.
P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
Rutland, Vt.

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES

SELF FEEDER
ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.
35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.



MONEY MADE
selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms
W. E. REVERIDGE, Baltimore, Md.

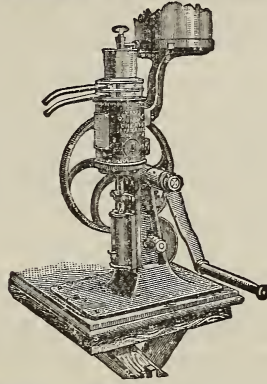


FIRST on the FARM,
FIRST on the RAILROAD,
FIRST around PARKS and CEMETERIES.

Not our word for it, but that of our regular customers, **first-class farmers**, who pride themselves on having the **best** and whose motto is "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and **first-class railroads** that seek **protection for right of way**, rather than "anything to comply with the law." The Park Commissioners, Cemetery Directors and owners of Game Parks who have tested it will vote for it **first, last and all the time.**

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



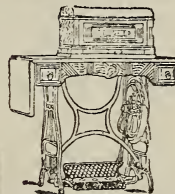
If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator and you need the **BEST**—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices: General Offices:
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

Maryland Agricultural Co.,

Special selling agents,
32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

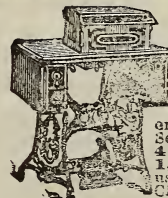
**The Silent White**

Wholesale and Retail.

FAUST'S Butterick
Pattern Agency

Latest Fashion Catalogue
sent to any address on receipt
of 3 cents.

224 S. Broadway, BALTIMORE, MD.



**A \$65.00
Sewing Machine!**

For \$18.00.

Black Walnut Furniture Cover, Drop Leaf, 5 Drawers and Full Set of Attachments. Warranted.
1 lb Tea or Family Scale, \$1.00.
1,000 other Articles $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ usual prices. Send for Catalogue.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect May 12 1894.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.30 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

For Washington, week-days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.30 x7.30, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30 A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50, 2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) 4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.48 x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.30 8.35, x9.50, 10.30 A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, 5.40 x6.18, x7.20, x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.10 P. M. daily. Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 7.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 7.40 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 7.40, 10.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 7.40, 10.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 7.40 A. M.

For Ellicott City, 7.40, 10.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 7.40 A. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.20, A. M., 6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, (5.50 Dining Car,) (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car) 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9.00 P. M.: 1.05 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, 5.50 Dining Car, 8.00 Dining Car, 9.55 Dining Car, A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9. P. M., 1.05 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 5.50, 10.50 A. M., 12.20 1.30 P. M. Sundays 5.50 P. M., 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, (5.50, Dining Car,) 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car,) A. M., 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car,) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M., 1.05 night, Sundays, (5.50 Dining Car,) 8.00 Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.05 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m., 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. \$Sunday only. ○*Daily. xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

250 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL.

CHAS. O. SCULL.

Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect September 30, 1894.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hilen Station as follows:

*7.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York and B. & H. Div; also Main Line East of Emory Grove; also, G. and H. R. R.

†8.00 A. M.—Main Line, P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R.; Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R.

\$9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge York, Gettysburg; also Carlisle, and G. & H. R. R.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.20 P. M.—Exp. Glyndon, York and B. & H. Div.

\$4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove

†4.02 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.07 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

*10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. \$Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—

7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR

9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:20 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m., 12:00 m., and 8:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., and 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

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Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

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Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City. Returning leave Ocean City at 6.45 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 1.35 p. m. and 11.35 p. m.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6 p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 12 o'clock noon, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian, Dyer's and Antepoison Creeks, Saturday trip extended to Jackson's Creek, Cricket Hill, Callis and Fitchetts. Returning, leave Eubanks at 1 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

PIANKATANK RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Jackson's, Piankatank River and Milford Haven. Returning, leave Freeport at 10 a. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, stopping at landings on Antepoison and Cockrell Creeks, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m.

every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

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Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westport, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at GEIGAN & CO'S, 205 East Baltimore street. E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Weems Steamboat Company

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.

For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. Freight received at Pier 8 Light Street, Tuesday and Friday.

For the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday at 9 p. m. Freight received at Pier 2 Light Street, Saturday.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone Wharf, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light Street, but no freight for out-going steamer received after 5.30 p. m. on sailing days. Steamer leaves Seventh street wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Freight received at Pier 2, Light street, daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 p. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek, Centreville and landings on the Corsica river.

At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogies Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

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Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers, Mondays and Fridays, and for Annapolis, West and South Rivers on Wednesdays at 7.30 A. M. Little Choptank River and Dow's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.; Tolchester Saturdays at 8.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M. Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

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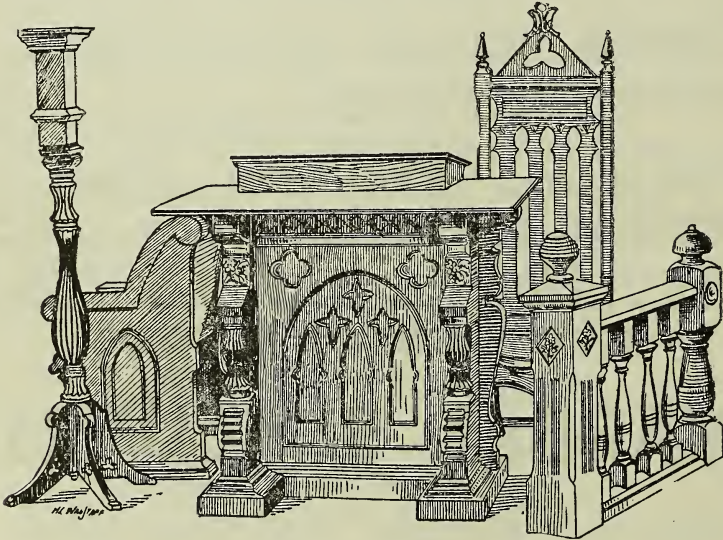
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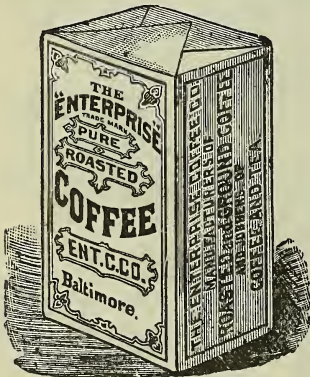
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Bred from Imported and American Ewes.

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In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish a feed cutter under certain conditions for \$15. For reasons stated above we did not complete the advertising, and the feed cutter was not put out. We now propose to make amends in the following manner: We will announce in this paper our NEW ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH

\$40 at \$10

cash with order, f. o. b. Chicago. Only one to one person, he to furnish addresses of ten neighbors who ought to have something in our line. Cut, description and full information regarding it will appear soon.

We especially desire to excessive prices for wind-
tion on the part of the
great. \$10 added to
price is \$10 clear
dealer. To be sure
proper price and arti-
your needs and you
are, and always have been
Because of the prodigious
are enabled to have special
thus reduce the hand labor
the material and laying it
become the cost of labor put
sell that it is not worth
come the largest dealers in
the material, of course, be-
steel galvanized-after-com-
(tilting and fixed), tanks,
extent has this become true,
the price of our goods (and
use of our business ren-
sible), that FOUR LARGE WINDMILL CONCERNS ARE BUYING
THEIR TOWERS OF US THIS YEAR. THEY DO IT BE-
CAUSE WE MAKE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND
SAFE TOWER. BECAUSE THEY CAN BUY OF US CHEAPER
THAN THEY CAN BUILD; BECAUSE WE ALONE ARE PRE-
PARED TO GALVANIZE EVERYTHING AFTER IT IS COM-
PLETED, AND COMPLETE EVERYTHING EXACTLY RIGHT.

These concerns are wise, for, even though they may not furnish the best of wheels, the wheel will have the best of sup-
ports. Send to us your name and address, and those of your
neighbors who may need something in our line, and thereby do
them a good turn. The Aermotor Co. is one of the most success-
ful business enterprises which has been launched in recent
times. In succeeding advertisements will be discussed and made
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was done by a farmer's boy. A careful following of these ad-
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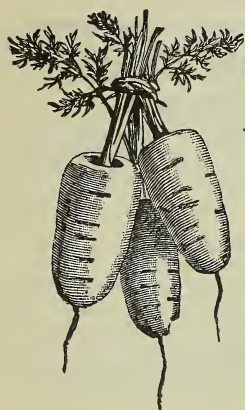
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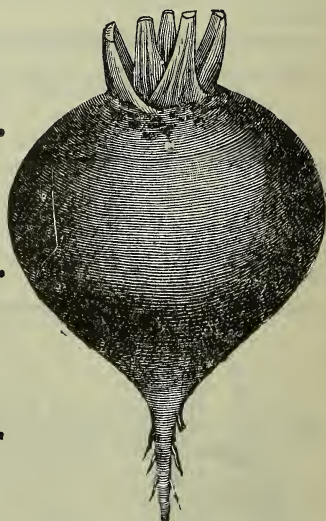
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
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